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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR AUGUST 1987 NOVEMBER 1987

D.C. Unemployment Down Significantly Over-the-Year

Area Job Growth 2.7%

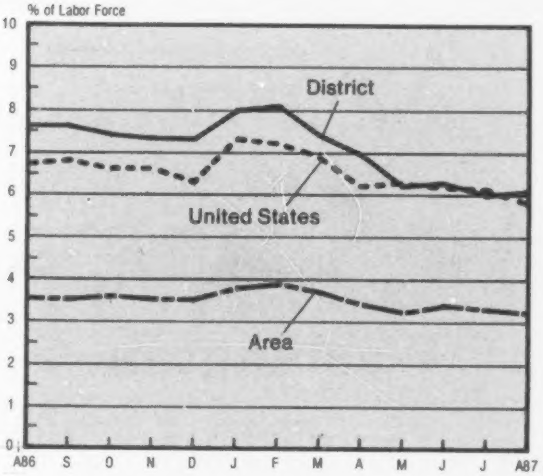
Labor Force

The District

The Labor market status of District residents remained relatively unchanged between July and August. Seasonal workers (1,600) terminated their summer employment and withdrew from the labor market to begin preparation for a return to the classroom. The number of unemployed in the City remained unchanged over the month, but because of the small shrinkage in the size of the labor force, the unemployment rate in August increased a tenth of a percentage point to 6.1 percent.

Significant labor market changes, however, have occurred over the past year in the District as the unemployment rate plunged a full percent and a half—from 7.6 in August last year to 6.1 this August. There are now 21,200 more District residents with jobs (an increase of 6.7 percent) and 4,000 fewer unemployed (a decrease of 15.5 percent). As a result, the economy has been able to absorb an influx of 17,200 new District workers and still produce an impressive reduction in the rate of unemployment.

Unemployment Rates
August 1986 to August 1987



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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

Working to keep Washington working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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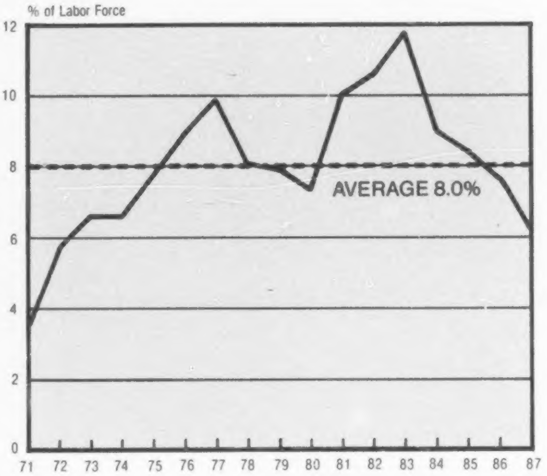
Historically, these changes are also impressive. Over the past 16 years the unemployment rate in the District has averaged 8.0 percent for the month of August, so this year's rate indicates strong structural improvements in the labor market.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of August 1971-1987



Through the first eight months of this year, the District's unemployment rate has averaged 6.9 percent, down from the 7.7 percent level for all of 1986 and down from the record high of 11.7 percent set only four years ago in 1983. If the rate remains at its current level through the four remaining months of this year, it will mark the lowest annual average in the City since the 6.0 percent level of 1974.

The seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for civilian workers in all of the United States was 5.8 percent in August—only slightly below the District's.

The Area & Suburbs

As in the District, the Suburban labor force also declined seasonally in August, but in the Suburbs the decline included both employed and unemployed workers. As a result of a 9,600 person decline in the labor force and a 3,100 reduction in the pool of unemployed, the Suburban unemployment rate dropped 0.2 percentage point to a very low 2.6 percent—drawing the pool of available Suburban workers even tighter.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	August[a] 1987	July[b] 1987	August 1986
District of Columbia	6.1	6.0	7.6
Calvert County	3.9	4.6	3.4
Frederick County	3.5	3.8	2.6
Prince Georges Co.	3.3	2.6	3.2
Charles County	3.0	3.3	2.7
Alexandria	2.9	2.6	3.0
Stafford County	2.8	2.9	2.2
Montgomery County	2.4	3.6	2.3
Prince William Co.	2.3	2.3	2.4
Fairfax County	2.2	2.3	2.5
Arlington County	2.2	2.2	2.5
Loudoun County	2.1	2.3	2.1
Manassas	2.1	1.9	2.3
Falls Church	2.0	2.2	2.9
Fairfax	1.9	2.2	2.4
Manassas Park	1.9	2.2	2.4

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Over the year (August 1986 to August 1987), Suburban jurisdictions added 65,100 new workers to the Area labor pool, 98 percent of whom found work. Still, the number of unemployed increased slightly—by 1,000. Because the increase in the labor force was

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Washington, D.C. MSA,
and the Suburban Ring, August 1987[a]

					Net Change From	
	August[b] 1987	July[c] 1987	August 1986	July 1986	July 1987	August 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	358,400	359,900	341,200	344,700	−1,500	17,200
Total Employed	336,600	338,200	315,400	318,300	−1,600	21,200
Total Unemployed	21,800	21,800	25,800	26,400	—	−4,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.1	6.0	7.6	7.7	0.1	−1.5
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,791,100	1,800,700	1,726,000	1,736,900	−9,600	65,100
Total Employed	1,744,300	1,750,600	1,680,300	1,686,900	−6,300	64,000
Total Unemployed	46,800	49,900	45,800	50,000	−3,100	1,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.9	−0.2	−0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,149,500	2,160,600	2,067,200	2,081,600	−11,100	82,300
Total Employed	2,080,900	2,088,800	1,995,700	2,005,200	−7,900	85,200
Total Unemployed	68,600	71,700	71,600	76,400	−3,100	−3,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.7	−0.1	−0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

relatively larger than the increase of unemployed, the Suburban unemployment rate actually decreased a tenth of a percentage point.

When labor market activity in the District and its Suburbs are combined, the total Washington Area economy showed small seasonal declines in labor force, employment and unemployment in August.

Compared to August of last year, the number of unemployed Area residents decreased. The District accounted for all of the Area's decline. Although the District represents only about 17 percent of the

Continued on page 5

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
August 1986 & August 1987
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
	August 1987		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.7	16.2	31.8
Suburbs	83.3	83.8	68.2
	August 1986		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.5	15.8	36.0
Suburbs	83.5	84.2	64.0

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,171 in August 1987—down 588 from July. In August, 55 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both clerical and sales, and professional, technical, and managerial workers comprised 25 percent of the August claimants. This was followed by service workers at 24 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants—up from 9.9 weeks in July.

Over the month, the duration for males remained unchanged at 10.2 weeks, while that for females increased from 9.2 to 9.7 weeks. In August 1986, the average duration for males was 10.2 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Continued from page 4

Area labor force, it accounted for nearly 25 percent of the increase in Area employment. Thus, much of the recent Area's strength is the direct result of improvements in the labor force status of District residents. As a result, the Area's economy is moving towards an equitable distribution of employment and unemployment between its central city and its suburbs.

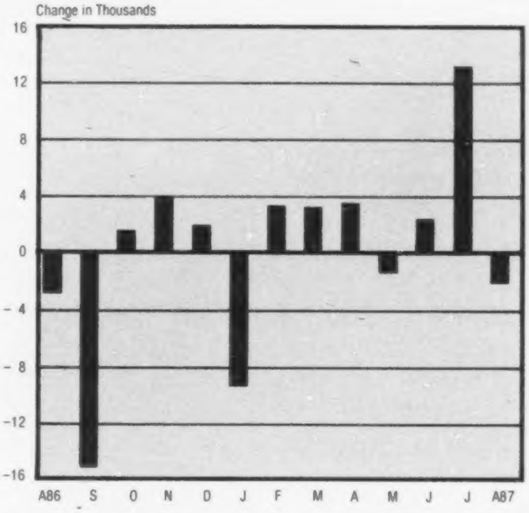
In August, if District residents held an additional 0.5 percent of the Area's 2,080,900 employment level (only 11,400 more District residents with jobs), then the Area would have achieved a fully equitable distribution of both employment and unemployment. Not an overly significant adjustment for an economy as large and diverse as that of the Washington Area.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District declined seasonally by 2,000 between July and August. Losses were fairly equally distributed between the private and public sector. In the private sector, Services was responsible for 73 percent of the decline with a loss of 800 jobs resulting from seasonal reductions in Hotels (600 jobs) and Membership Organizations (600 jobs). The public sector lost 900 jobs with a seasonal decrease in Federal Government (1,100 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
August 1986-August 1987



Over the year (August 1986 to August 1987), the number of District jobs rose by 0.8 percent for a gain of 5,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.4 percent, gaining 9,100 jobs. Services accounted for two-thirds of this growth with the leaders in job

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Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	August 1987[b]	July 1987[c]	August 1986	August 1987[b]	July 1987[c]	August 1986
Total	**660.0**	**662.0**	**654.5**	**2,057.1**	**2,063.9**	**2,003.9**
Total Private Sector	383.4	384.3	374.3	1,495.2	1,499.4	1,448.5
Total Government	276.7	277.6	280.2	561.9	564.5	555.4
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.8**	**15.6**	**15.5**	**85.6**	**85.4**	**85.2**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.7	41.8	41.9
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.5	21.6	22.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.8	16.8	15.6
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.9	43.6	43.4
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.5	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.9	11.7	11.7	31.3	31.0	30.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.1	7.1
All Other Manufacturing	4.0	3.9	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**14.9**	**14.6**	**13.9**	**129.6**	**129.9**	**126.2**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**25.0**	**25.0**	**24.7**	**100.4**	**100.4**	**95.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	44.4	41.2
All Transportation	9.6	9.7	9.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.4	15.3	15.2	51.0	51.0	49.2

Continued from page 5

creation being Hotels (1,600 jobs) and Legal Services (1,200 jobs). Service sector growth was also significant in Health Services (900 jobs), All Other Services (900 jobs) and Business Services (800 jobs). Trade and Construction contributed 1,300 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. The public sector declined by 1.2 percent over the year as a sizable loss in Federal Government (3,800 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (300 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined by 0.4 percent for a loss of 4,800 jobs. The private sector accounted for 65 percent of the decrease with losses in Services (1,400 jobs), Trade (1,200 jobs) and Construction (600 jobs). The Maryland Suburbs were entirely responsible for the reductions in Services and Construction and also accounted for 75 percent of the jobs lost in

(continued)

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	August 1987[b]	July 1987[c]	August 1986	August 1987[b]	July 1987[c]	August 1986
Trade	**63.6**	**63.7**	**62.3**	**414.4**	**415.7**	**399.8**
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.1	77.5	77.6	74.0
Retail	54.7	54.8	53.2	336.9	338.1	325.8
General Merchandise	4.2	4.1	4.7	38.5	38.7	37.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.2	46.2	46.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.7	37.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	24.9	24.9	23.8
Eating & Drinking Places	26.8	27.0	25.5	108.0	108.9	103.6
All Other Retail	23.7	23.7	23.1	80.6	80.7	76.8
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**36.7**	**37.1**	**36.4**	**122.0**	**122.5**	**117.2**
Banking	7.0	7.2	7.3	21.9	21.9	22.0
All Other	29.7	30.0	29.1	100.2	100.5	95.2
Services	**227.3**	**228.1**	**221.3**	**642.3**	**644.5**	**623.8**
Hotels & Lodging Places	14.7	15.3	13.1	32.7	33.4	31.0
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.7	23.8	22.8
Business Services	50.2	49.9	49.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.9	33.9	33.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.4	24.6	23.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.4	31.0	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	69.6	69.4	68.7	585.9	587.4	570.0
Government	**276.7**	**277.6**	**280.2**	**561.9**	**564.5**	**555.4**
Federal	208.7	209.8	212.5	355.4	357.0	356.6
State & Local	N/A	N/A	N/A	206.4	207.5	198.9
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	63.2	63.1	62.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information & Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Trade. A public sector loss of 1,700 jobs resulted from declines in Federal Government (500 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,200 jobs). Federal reductions occurred primarily in the Maryland Suburbs, while the Virginia Suburbs were responsible for the decrease in State and Local Government.

Over the year (August 1986 to August 1987), Suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.5 percent for a gain of 47,000 jobs. The Virginia Suburbs grew at a rate of 3.8 percent while the Maryland Suburbs increased by 3.3 percent, respectively, accounting for 52 and 48 percent of the new jobs created. The private sector accounted for 79 percent of the growth, which was concentrated primarily in Trade (13,300 jobs) and Services (12,500 jobs). A majority of the Trade growth occurred in the Maryland Suburbs (56 percent), while the Virginia Suburbs were responsible for 56 percent of the Services growth. Sixty-

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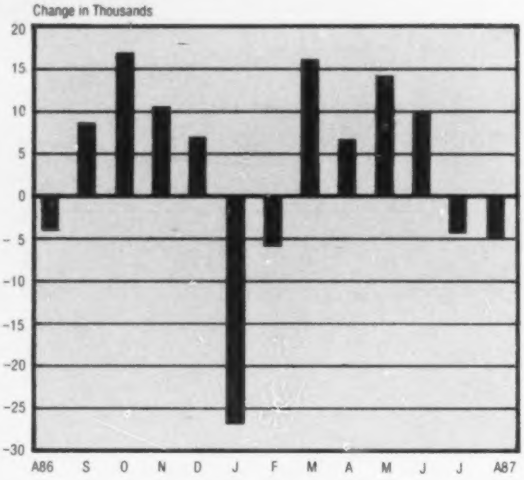
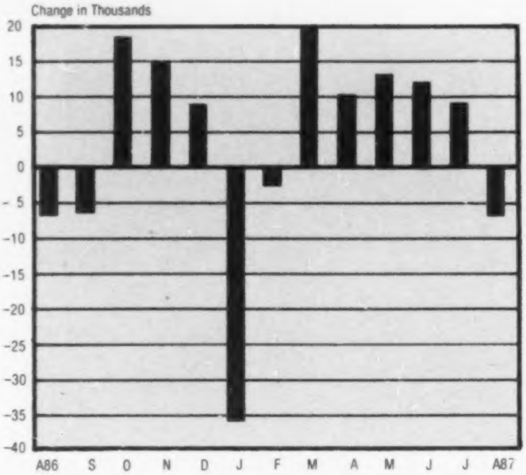
Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
August 1986-August 1987



Monthly Job Growth
The Area
August 1986-August 1987



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four percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,900 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,500 jobs) occurred in the Virginia Suburbs, while the Maryland Suburbs were responsible for a majority of the 2,400 jobs gained in Construction. Public sector growth of 10,000 jobs was fairly equally divided between the two suburban areas, with the Virginia Suburbs accounting for 77 percent of the increase in Federal Government (2,600 jobs) and the Maryland Suburbs responsible for 57 percent of the growth in State and Local Government (7,200 jobs).

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 6,800 jobs between July and August for a 0.3 percent decrease, with 62 percent of this seasonal job loss occurring in the private sector. Services and Trade were responsible for 83 percent of the private sector decline with losses of 2,200 jobs and 1,300 jobs, respectively. The public sector decreased by 0.5 percent over the month with declines in both Federal Government (1,600 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,100 jobs).

Over the year (August 1986 to August 1987), the Area grew at a rate of 2.7 percent, adding 53,200 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 88 percent of the growth with 46,700 jobs created and a 3.2 percent rate of growth. The leading job contributors, Services (18,500 jobs) and Trade (14,600 jobs), were responsible for 71 percent of private sector growth. Significant growth was also registered in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (5,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,800 jobs) which recorded annual growth rates of 5.5 and 4.1 percent, respectively.

The public sector gained 6,500 jobs over the year for a growth rate of 1.2 percent as reductions in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) were offset by gains in State and Local

Government (7,500 jobs). Federal Government losses were confined to the District, which now accounts for 59 percent of Area federal jobs while the Suburbs accounted for 96 percent of State and Local Government growth and 67 percent of total State and Local Government jobs.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 34 months (October 1984 to August 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between August 1986 and August 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.7 percent.

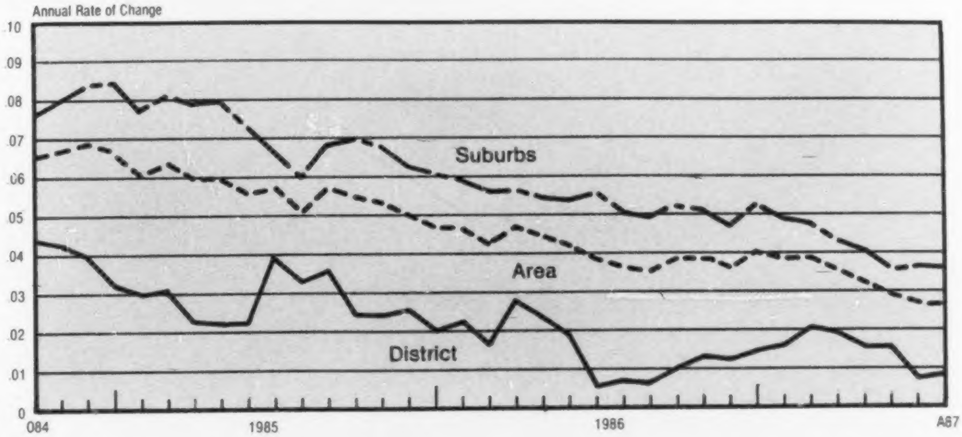
The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.5 percent, but below its 34-month long-term average of 6.0 percent. The over-the-year growth this August was the lowest during the 34-month span for the Area and the Suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 0.8 percent and, like the Suburbs, below its 34-month average of 2.2 percent.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to August 1987

The Area	
Average 34 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, July 1987	2.7%
Current month	2.7%
The Suburbs	
Average 34 months	6.0%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1987	3.5%
Current month	3.5%
The District	
Average 34 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	0.8%

Continued on page 15 ***(see Growth)***

Monthly Over-the-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to August 1987



District Labor Force Profile

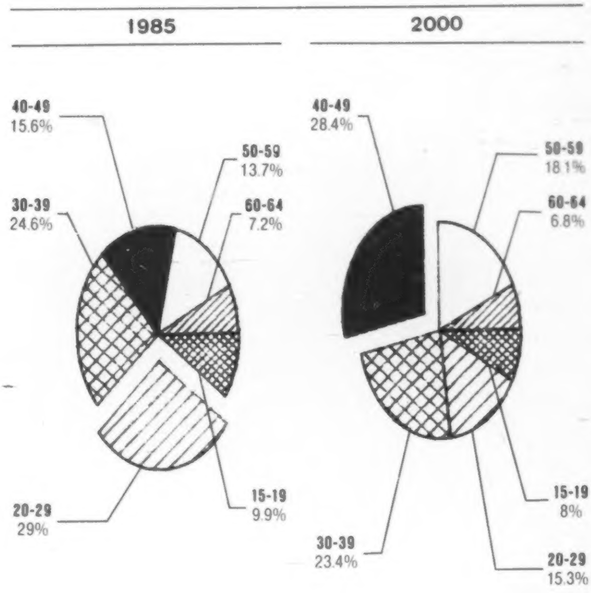
The Working Age Population in the Year 2000

Between 1985 and the year 2000, the working age population of the District will mature significantly. At the turn of the century, over half of the population which traditionally supplies most of the workers will be between the ages of 30 and 49. By contrast, in 1985, 53.6 percent of the D.C. working age population was between 20 and 39.

All of the persons who will be in the labor force in the year 2000 have already been born. Thus, this LMIR projection is simply an aging of the D.C. Planning Office's *1985 Provisional Population Estimates*. The projection assumes a stable population and does not contain adjustments for "in" and "out" migration, nor for mortality rates.

From a labor market point of view, the demographics signal lower unemployment rates over the next 15 years. Traditionally, youth and young adults comprise most of the unemployed (except during recessionary periods). On the other hand, it also indicates that the supply of new entry-level workers will be very scarce. For example in 1985, there were nearly 62,000 young people in the District age 20 to 24. In the year 2000, 20-24 year olds will number only 36,000—a decline of 40 percent. This means that employers will have to develop new incentives to attract more mature workers for lower paying jobs usually filled by younger workers. Thus, entry-level jobs will probably pay higher wages, offer better fringe benefits, flexible hours, expanded day care arrangements, and travel subsidies. There will also be strong pressure to increase the supply of new workers through immigration from the less-developed nations.

Working Age Population 1985 & 2000



With the average age of workers being 40 at the turn of the century, it also means that a large number of workers of relatively equal age will be seeking a limited number of the better-paying jobs. Competition at work will be very intense. Dissatisfaction in the work place will become common and employers will be forced to give expanded attention to programs to improve the quality and satisfaction of work.

Over the next 15 years, public policy will also have to give greater attention to training and retraining a more mature population in response to economic dislocations and technological advances.

The teenage population in the District will fall by 12,000 between 1985 and 1995, but

Working Age Population
District of Columbia
1985-2000

Age	1985	1990	1995	2000
Persons Working				
15-19	44,300	36,900	32,500	36,100
20-24	61,900	44,300	36,900	32,500
25-29	**67,600**	61,900	44,300	36,900
30-34	61,300	**67,600**	61,900	44,300
35-39	48,400	61,300	**67,600**	61,900
40-44	38,800	48,400	61,300	**67,600**
45-49	30,700	38,800	48,400	61,300
50-54	29,200	30,700	38,800	48,400
55-59	32,000	29,200	30,700	33,800
60-64	32,200	32,000	29,200	30,700
Total	**446,400**	**451,100**	**451,600**	**453,500**
Percentage Distribution				
15-19	9.9	8.2	7.2	8.0
20-24	13.9	9.8	8.2	7.2
25-29	**15.1**	13.7	9.8	8.1
30-34	13.7	**15.0**	13.7	9.8
35-39	10.8	13.6	**15.0**	13.6
40-44	8.7	10.7	13.6	**14.9**
45-49	6.9	8.6	10.7	13.5
50-54	6.5	6.8	8.6	10.7
55-59	7.2	6.5	6.8	7.5
60-64	7.2	7.1	6.5	6.8
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**

Source: Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Staff. Based on *1985 Provisional Population Estimates* prepared by D.C. Office of Planning, July 1986.

will increase for the following five years. This future contraction of younger workers follows an already large decline of 18,000 District teenagers between 1980 and 1985. This means that, in the future, the smaller supply of younger workers needs to be well educated and trained to prevent critical bottlenecks from developing in the availability of higher skilled workers, such as engineers, scientists, technicians and craftsmen.

So the demographics of the future indicate a shift to the problems associated with a much more mature labor force and a scarcity of workers for all jobs that have been traditionally filled by younger workers.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In July 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate rises between June and July. Most of the rise is traceable to a huge influx of youths into the labor force following the closing of schools. This July the rate remained unchanged at 3.4 percent. This was the thirty-first lowest rate of all 269 Areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.7 percent. Much of this year's sucess is attributable to the Mayor's Summer Youth Program which recorded 17,107 jobs in July.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.4 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 2.2 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a July rate of 4.5 percent, unchanged from June. A year ago, it was 5.0 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a July jobless rate of 3.7 percent, down from 4.2 percent in June. A year ago, it was 4.5 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary unemployment rate of 6.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the Dis-

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trict had the twenty-second highest jobless rate in the country. This was one notch below the June standing. Virginia's rate at 4.3 percent was down from 4.6 percent in June. Maryland's rate was unchanged at 4.2 percent in July. Virginia and Maryland ranked forty-first and forty-second, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty-one states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 6.1 in July. The District of Columbia's rate, at 6.2 percent, was above by a small fraction. Maryland and Virginia were below the national rate.

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for July, 29 states and the District of Columbia had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Mississippi (3.4 points) and Louisiana (3.3 points).

Massachusetts and New Hampshire, both at 2.6 percent, had the lowest unemployment rates for July. Vermont (3.2 percent) and Delaware and Connecticut (both 3.4 percent) reported the next lowest rates. Louisiana, at 10.7 percent, was the only state with a rate in double digits. Alaska, Mississippi, and West Virginia (all 9.7 percent) had the next highest unemployment rates.

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.2 percent) had the twentieth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from the June position at twenty-first. In July, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, 22 reported lower jobless rates and four reported higher rates. Eleven (11) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 7.0 or less. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

		July	
	City	1987*	1986
1.	Gary, Indiana	14.3	16.3
2.	Detroit, Michigan	14.1	14.0
3.	Houston, Texas	9.9	11.8
4.	St. Louis, Missouri	9.9	9.7
5.	New Orleans, Louisiana	9.5	11.5
6.	Newark, New Jersey	9.5	11.9
7.	Birmingham, Alabama	9.0	11.1
8.	Cleveland, Ohio	9.0	11.6
9.	Chicago, Illinois	8.3	9.3
10.	Dayton, Ohio	8.2	9.7
11.	Miami, Florida	7.7	9.4
12.	Dallas, Texas	7.7	6.7
13.	Buffalo, New York	7.5	10.1
14.	Los Angeles, California	7.4	9.1
15.	Cincinnati, Ohio	7.1	8.0
16.	Baltimore, Maryland	6.8	7.7
17.	Atlanta, Georgia	6.6	7.4
18.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6.6	6.7
19.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.5	6.9
20.	**District of Columbia**	**6.2**	**7.7**
21.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	6.1	7.7
22.	Salt Lake City, Utah	6.1	5.8
23.	New York, New York	6.0	7.9
24.	Columbus, Ohio	5.3	6.3
25.	San Francisco, California	4.9	6.7
26.	Boston, Massachusetts	3.0	4.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in May, June and July, the trend reversed itself. In July, the former was 6.2 percent while the latter was 6.8 percent. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities—Gary (14.3 percent) and Detroit (14.1 percent). Boston had the lowest rate at 3.0 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.9 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were in Cleveland and Buffalo, both at 2.6 percentage points. Over-the-year, Dallas reported a 1.0 percentage point increase.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities

Claims taken for unemployment benefits in August 1987 amounted to 2,890, approximately 18 percent below July, and 7 percent below August of last year. This is the second lowest level of claims filed this year, with the low point coming in May (2,275 claims). The lowest month last year was November.

There were 35,230 idle weeks actually compensated in August, compared to 35,960 in July—a two percent drop. As was the case for initial claims for benefits, the total dollar outlay in August was the second lowest for the year—at $6.12 million. The record low outlay for the year was also in May, with $5.8 million in benefits accrued to former workers in the District.

The average weekly benefit amount peaked in June this year, at $178.16. It has dropped each month since then to $175.31 in August. This is an apparent signal that this measure has, or is about to be, stabilized. The average weekly payout in August 1986 was $164.37.

The total outlay for compensation through August this year is $52.6 million. This compares to $49.6 million expended through August of 1986—a six percent increase this year. The weeks compensated to date totalled 309,480—a 2.4 percent rise from last year's eight-month total through August.

Annual Pay in the District

The annual average pay for persons working in the District of Columbia in 1986 was $27,137. This was $7,171 more than the average American worker, and $8,165 and $7,016 more than workers in Virginia and Maryland, respectively.

Between 1985 and 1986, District workers' wages and salaries increased only 3.7 percent, as compared to 4.0 percent for all American workers. When ranked with the 50 states, the District, with an average income of $27,137, was second only to Alaska with $28,442. Twenty-three states, including Virginia (3.9 percent), ranked above the District in increases in wage and salary growth. In 1986, wage and salary growth in

Continued on page 14

Annual Pay and Percent Change
By Industry in the District
1986

Industry	Pay	% Change 1985-1986
Total	**$27,137**	**3.7**
Private Sector	**24,300**	**6.5**
Mining	56,757	-3.6
Construction	23,229	10.1
Manufacturing	32,751	5.3
Transportation Communications, & Public Utilities	34,468	4.3
Wholesale Trade	31,366	7.4
Retail Trade	12,420	3.8
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	28,342	9.1
Services	24,894	6.7
Government	**31,011**	**1.4**

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees. Preliminary data—annual averages.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
August 1987

	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	Percent Change From July 1987	Percent Change From August 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,735	3,352	2,867	-18.4	- 4.6
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,635	34,530	35,508	+ 0.3	- 2.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,635	33,108	33,471	- 1.4	- 2.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,671,730	$5,787,672	$5,409,877	- 2.0	+ 4.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.79	$174.81	$161.63	- 0.6	+ 7.5
Number of First Payments	1,533	2,069	1,720	-25.9	-10.9
Number of Final Payments	900	968	943	- 7.0	- 4.6
Total Beneficiaries	9,168	9,423	9,859	- 2.7	- 7.0
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	112	113	168	- 0.9	-33.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,307	2,373	2,743	- 2.8	-15.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,203	2,416	2,796	- 8.8	-21.2
Total Benefits Paid	$432,719	$486,938	$542,121	-11.1	-20.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$196.42	$201.55	$193.89	- 2.5	+ 1.3
Number of First Payments	90	115	147	-21.7	-38.8
Number of Final Payments	87	80	73	+ 8.8	+19.2
Total Beneficiaries	617	664	793	- 7.1	-22.2
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	40	49	53	-18.4	-24.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	455	520	555	-12.5	-18.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	388	434	458	-10.6	-15.3
Total Benefits Paid	$70,962	$82,538	$84,590	-14.0	-16.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$182.89	$190.18	$184.69	- 3.8	- 1.0
Number of First Payments	34	44	34	-22.7	0.0
Number of Final Payments	24	37	29	-35.1	-17.2
Total Beneficiaries	122	142	145	-14.1	-15.9
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,887	3,514	3,088	-17.8	- 6.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,397	37,423	38,806	- 0.1	- 3.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,226	35,958	36,725	- 2.0	- 4.1
Total Benefits Paid	$6,175,411	$6,357,148	$6,036,588	- 2.9	+ 2.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.31	$176.79	$164.37	- 0.8	+ 6.7
Number of First Payments	1,657	2,228	1,901	-25.6	-12.8
Number of Final Payments	1,011	1,085	1,045	- 6.8	- 3.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,907	10,229	10,797	- 3.1	- 8.2

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Continued from page 13

the private sector increased from 4.4 percent to 6.5 percent. On the other hand, Government reported a decline in wage and salary growth, down from 4.2 percent in 1985 to 1.4 percent in 1986.

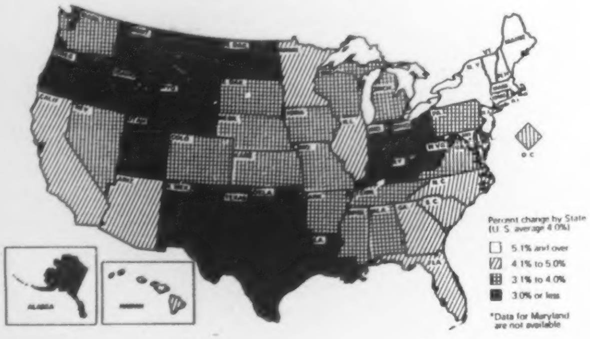
The Construction Industry seems to be rebounding. The highest increase for workers

Annual Average Pay
1986

	Total	Private	Gov't.
United States	$19,966	$19,746	$21,083
District of Columbia	27,137	24,300	31,011
Maryland	20,121	19,275	23,687
Virginia	18,264	18,326	21,582

in the District of Columbia was in construction—up by 10.1 percent. The average construction worker across the country, in 1986, earned $22,190 versus $23,229 in the District.

Percent Change in Average Annual Pay from 1985 to 1986 by State



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

After being first for three consecutive years, Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (F.I.R.E.) was second in wages and salary growth (9.1 percent). Wholesale Trade was up 7.4 percent, while Services increased 6.7 percent. Surprisingly, Mining (principally highly-paid government relations staff) decreased by 3.6 percent in 1986.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1987 dropped 39 cents. Average Weekly Hours remained the same, as Average Hourly Earnings went down 1 cent.

Food and Kindred Products reflected a substantial increase due to overtime. Weekly Earnings rose $17.13. Weekly Hours rose 0.8 hour, as the Hourly Earnings went up 20 cents an hour.

The largest over-all decrease occurred in Printing and Publishing. Weekly Earnings were down $11.52, with Weekly Hours dropping 0.3 hours. Less overtime accounted for the decrease.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a pay increase, while Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had a longer workweek. All Other Durable Goods reflected more business. All Other Non-Durable Goods had a decrease in overtime.

Continued on page 16

(Growth)

Continued from page 9

Comparative Job Growth Rates
August 1986 to August 1987

U.S.	2.5%
Metropolitan Area	2.7%
District of Columbia	0.8%
Maryland Suburbs	3.3%
Northern Virginia Suburbs	3.8%

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 93,100 new jobs produced between August 1984 and August 1985 to 53,200 between August 1986 and this past August. Over the past year, 47,700 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 5,500 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a slightly faster pace that the U.S. economy (2.7 percent versus 2.5 percent for the Nation).

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
August 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986	August 1987	July 1987	August 1986
Total Manufacturing	**412.93**	**413.32**	**401.56**	**38.7**	**38.7**	**38.5**	**10.67**	**10.68**	**10.43**
Durable Goods	**409.12**	**401.47**	**374.00**	**41.2**	**40.8**	**40.0**	**9.93**	**9.84**	**9.35**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	448.58	456.30	448.34	42.6	45.0	46.8	10.53	10.14	9.58
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	452.08	441.22	414.00	40.4	39.5	41.4	11.19	11.17	10.00
Other Durbable Goods	366.80	355.59	328.24	41.4	40.5	37.3	8.86*	8.78	8.80
Non-Durable Goods	**415.37**	**423.61**	**428.09**	**36.5**	**36.9**	**37.0**	**11.38**	**11.48**	**11.57**
Food & Kindred Products	460.69	443.56	471.60	38.2	37.4	39.3	12.06	11.86	12.00
Printing & Publishing	435.78	447.30	456.96	35.2	35.5	35.7	12.38	12.60	12.80
Other Non-Durable Goods	333.52	351.46	338.24	39.8	41.3	40.9	8.38	8.51	8.27

	August 1987	**July 1987**	**August 1986**
Total Production Workers	**41,900**	**42,300**	**42,100**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR SEPTEMBER 1987

DECEMBER 1987

Labor Market Makes Seasonal Adjustments

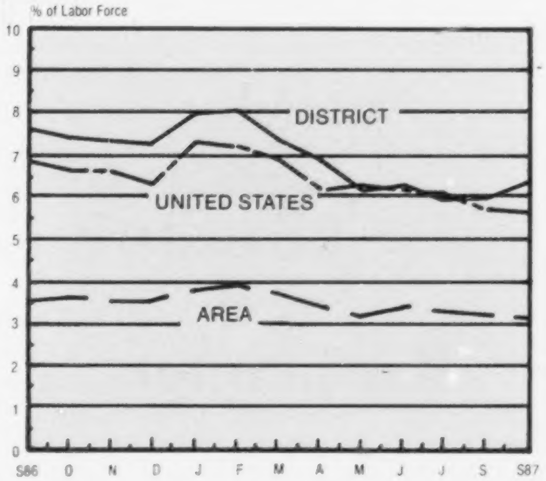
D.C. Rate Up To 6.4%

Labor Force

The District

September saw the District's labor market make seasonal downward adjustments from earlier expansions in temporary summer jobs. As a result, the District's unemployment rate jumped from 6.0 percent in August to 6.4 percent in September. Between August and September, the number of jobless District residents increased by only 300 workers, or 1.4 percent. However, the total pool of District residents working or looking for work (the labor force) tightened significantly—declining by 18,200 workers or 5.1 percent. This September decline was virtually the same size as the seasonal increase in the labor force back in July (17,200 workers or 5.0 percent). So, most of the September change represents the seasonal movement of workers into and out of the labor market during the summer months.

Unemployment Rates September 1986 to September 1987



However, this year's upward movement in the unemployment rate does not follow the traditional monthly pattern found between August and September. Over the past 15

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

Continued from page 3

increased by 2,900 residents. But because of proportionate increases in both the labor force (59,700 new workers) and employed workers (56,700), the unemployment rate remained unchanged at 2.6 percent of the suburban labor force. Thus, indicating no improvement in the shortage of suburban workers.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Sept.[a] 1987	Aug.[b] 1987	Sept.[b] 1986
District of Columbia	6.4	6.0	7.6
Calvert County	3.9	4.0	3.4
Prince Georges Co.	3.4	3.3	3.2
Frederick County	2.9	3.5	2.6
Charles County	2.9	3.0	2.4
Alexandria City	2.7	2.8	2.8
Stafford County	2.7	2.8	2.3
Montgomery County	2.5	2.4	2.2
Prince William Co.	2.4	2.3	2.3
Manassas City	2.4	2.1	2.4
Falls Church City	2.3	2.0	2.2
Fairfax County	2.2	2.2	2.4
Arlington County	2.1	2.1	2.3
Loudoun County	2.1	2.1	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.8	1.9	2.3
Fairfax City	1.7	1.9	2.3

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

The net result of September labor market activity in the District and its Suburbs was principally a 24,500 person decrease in the size of the Washington area labor pool and a 24,900 person decline in employed workers. In an Area with a labor force of over 2 million workers, these adjustments are relatively minor, thus, the Area's unemployment rate over the month remained unchanged at 3.2 percent.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,509 in September 1987—down 1,220 from August. In September, 54 percent of all UI recipients were male. Occupationally, both clerical and sales; and professional, technical, and managerial workers comprised 26 percent of the September claimants. This was followed by service workers at 21 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.0 weeks in August.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.1 weeks to 10.7 weeks, while that for females increased from 9.6 to 10.0 weeks. In September 1986, the average duration for males was 10.2 weeks and 10.1 weeks for females.

The Area's over-the-year comparison (September 1986 to September 1987) indicates that virtually all of the new workers entering the Area's labor market found employment, for the labor force expanded by an additional 75,900 people and there were 75,800 additional workers with jobs.

On the unemployment side of the over-the-year ledger, the Area registered absolutely no change in the number of unemployed workers. However, the aggregate Area data obscured a 2,900 person increase in the suburban unemployment rolls, because the suburban increase was completely canceled out by a 2,900 person decrease in joblessness in the District. As a consequence of these District and Suburban interactions, the Area's unemployment rate decreased by 0.2 percentage point.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA, September 1987[a]

					Net Change From	
	Sept.[b] 1987	Aug.[c] 1987	Sept. 1986	Aug. 1986	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	339,900	358,100	323,700	341,200	−18,200	16,200
Total Employed	318,200	336,600	299,100	315,400	−18,400	19,100
Total Unemployment	21,800	21,500	24,700	25,800	300	−2,900
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.4	6.0	7.6	7.6	0.4	−1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,783,700	1,790,000	1,724,000	1,726,000	−6,300	59,700
Total Employed	1,736,600	1,743,100	1,679,900	1,680,300	−6,500	56,700
Total Unemployed	46,900	46,900	44,000	45,800	—	2,900
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	—	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,123,600	2,148,100	2,047,700	2,067,200	−24,500	75,900
Total Employed	2,054,800	2,079,700	1,979,000	1,995,700	−24,900	75,800
Total Unemployed	68,700	68,400	68,700	71,600	300	—
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.5	—	−0.2

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
September 1986 & September 1987
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
	September 1987		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	16.1	15.5	31.7
Suburbs	83.9	84.5	68.3
	September 1986		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.1	36.0
Suburbs	84.2	84.9	64.0

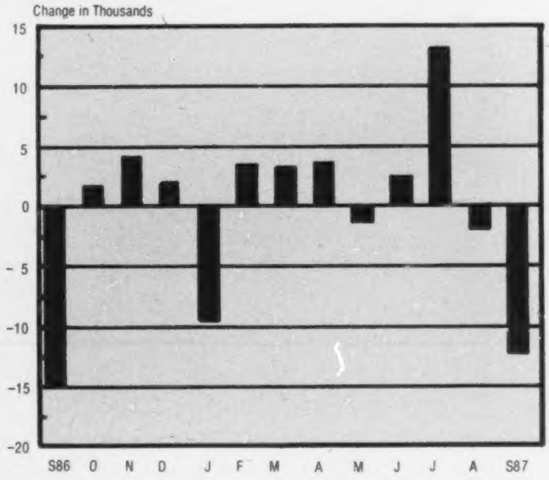
District residents now constitute about 16 percent of the Area's labor force. Over the past year, however, District residents have accounted for about 25 percent of the increase in the Area's employment. As a result, District residents have been able to increase the proportion of Area jobs they hold and decrease their share of total Area joblessness. Future improvement probably depends to a very significant degree on the national economy's ability to stay healthy.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District declined by 12,200 between August and September, reflecting the scheduled termination of the summer youth employment program. This anticipated seasonal loss was concentrated in State and Local Government (15,700 jobs) which had been responsible for the sizable July increase. The public sector registered a 6.1 percent monthly loss as a seasonal decline was also recorded in Federal Government (1,200 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
September 1986-September 1987



The private sector rose by 4,800 jobs with seasonally induced gains in Services (3,600 jobs) and Trade (1,200 jobs). A return to the pre-summer level of business travel and the start of a new school year were the primary contributing factors to the September growth as reflected by gains in All Other Services (1,900 jobs), Hotels (1,400 jobs) and Eating and Drinking Places (800 jobs).

Over the year (September 1986 to September 1987), the number of District jobs rose 1.3 percent for a gain of 8,600 jobs. The private sector created 10,300 jobs for a 2.7 percent rate of growth. Two-thirds of this growth occurred in Services (6,900 jobs) with the leading growth contributors being Hotels (2,200 jobs), All Other Services (1,500 jobs) and Legal Services (1,200 jobs). Growth in Trade of 1,700 jobs resulted primarily from gains in Eating and Drinking Places (1,600 jobs).

In the public sector, Federal Government employment declined by 3,800 jobs while State and Local Government gained 2,200 jobs.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 4,900 between August and September with seasonal growth in State and Local Government of 12,300 jobs. The private sector declined by 6,300 jobs with losses concentrated in Services (3,200 jobs), Construction (2,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 63 percent of the decrease in Services while the Virginia suburbs accounted for 57 percent and 67 percent, respectively, of the declines in Construction; and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate.

Total public sector growth of 11,200 jobs, reflecting seasonal hiring by state and local educational systems, was fairly equally distributed between the suburban areas. A reduction of 1,200 jobs by the Federal Government was primarily concentrated in the Virginia suburbs (67 percent), where 52 percent of the State and Local Government growth occurred.

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept. 1987[b]	August 1987[c]	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987[b]	August 1987[c]	Sept. 1986
Total	**648.1**	**660.3**	**639.5**	**2,048.7**	**2,056.0**	**1,997.4**
Total Private Sector	388.4	383.6	378.1	1,494.4	1,495.9	1,448.7
Total Government	259.7	276.7	261.4	554.3	560.1	548.7
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.7**	**15.8**	**15.8**	**85.6**	**85.3**	**85.3**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.7	41.3	41.9
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.5	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	16.4	15.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	43.8	43.9	43.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.6	5.4
Printing & Publishing	11.7	11.9	11.9	31.2	31.3	30.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.0	7.1
All Other Manufacturing	4.0	4.0	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**15.1**	**14.9**	**14.2**	**127.4**	**129.5**	**125.0**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.9**	**25.0**	**24.4**	**100.3**	**100.5**	**95.1**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.5	44.5	41.4
All Transportation	9.6	9.6	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.3	15.4	14.9	50.7	51.0	48.9
Trade	**64.8**	**63.6**	**63.1**	**416.0**	**414.8**	**401.4**
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.1	77.8	77.6	73.7
Retail	55.9	54.7	54.0	338.3	337.2	327.7
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.7	38.1	38.5	38.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.6	46.4	47.4
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.7	37.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	25.2	25.0	23.8
Eating & Drinking Places	27.6	26.8	26.0	108.4	108.0	103.5
All Other Retail	24.1	23.7	23.3	81.1	80.6	77.4
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**36.7**	**36.7**	**36.4**	**121.1**	**122.3**	**116.5**
Banking	7.0	7.0	7.3	21.8	21.9	21.8
All Other	29.7	29.7	29.1	99.3	100.4	94.7
Services	**231.1**	**227.5**	**224.2**	**643.1**	**642.7**	**624.5**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.3	14.9	14.1	33.7	32.8	31.7
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.6	23.8	22.6
Business Services	50.8	50.2	50.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.1	34.1	33.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.0	24.3	22.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.4	29.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	71.5	69.6	70.0	585.9	586.2	570.3

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a] (in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Sept. 1987[b]	August 1987[c]	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987[b]	August 1987[c]	Sept. 1986
Government	**259.7**	**276.7**	**261.4**	**554.3**	**560.1**	**548.7**
Federal Government	207.5	208.7	211.3	352.7	355.1	354.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	201.6	205.0	194.5
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	47.5	63.2	45.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary c. Revised.

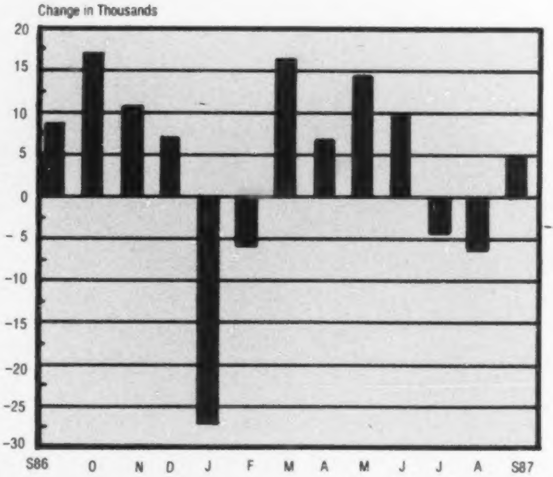
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

Public sector growth of 7,300 jobs, resulting from gains in both Federal Government (2,300 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,900 jobs), was concentrated in the Virginia suburbs (78 percent).

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
September 1986-September 1987



Over the year (September 1986 to September 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.1 percent, for a gain of 42,700 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, accounting for 57 percent of suburban growth, increased at a rate of 3.7 percent while the Maryland suburbs grew at a rate of 2.6 percent. Private sector growth accounted for 83 percent of new suburban jobs with the leading contributors, Trade (12,900 jobs) and Services (11,700 jobs), responsible for creating approximately 7 out of every 10 non-government jobs. The Virginia suburbs received just over half (51 percent) of the new jobs in Trade and Services.

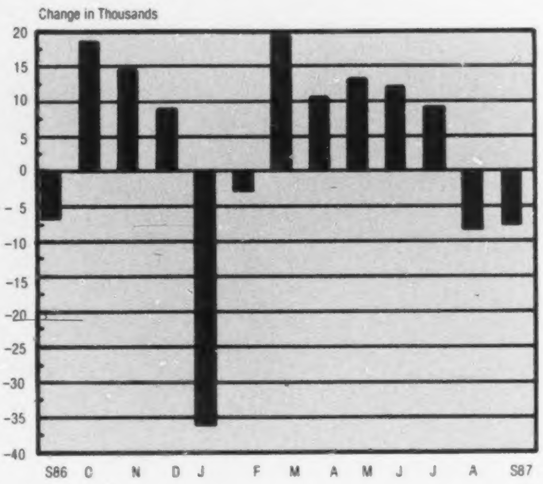
The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 7,300 jobs between August and September, reflecting the sizable seasonal public sector decline in the District. The private sector decreased by 1,500 jobs with losses concentrated in Construction (2,100 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,200 jobs). These losses were primarily seasonal in nature as was the increase in Trade (1,200 jobs).

The public sector accounted for 79 percent of the monthly job loss with seasonal declines in Federal Government (2,400 jobs) and State and Local Government (3,400 jobs). The

Federal Government reduction was equally distributed between the District and its suburbs while the drop in State and Local Government jobs was confined to the District.

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
September 1986-September 1987



Over the year (September 1986 to September 1987), the area created 51,300 jobs for a growth rate of 2.6 percent. The private sector accounted for 89 percent of total new jobs growing at a rate of 3.2 percent for a net gain of 45,700 jobs. The leading job producers, Services (18,600 jobs) and Trade (14,600 jobs), accounted for 65 percent of area job growth. Services growth was slightly higher in the District, 3.1 percent versus 2.9 percent in the suburbs, while the rate of job growth in Trade was 41 percent higher in the suburbs.

Public sector growth of 5,600 jobs over the year occurred as growth in State and Local Government (7,100 jobs) negated a 1,500 job reduction in Federal Government. Federal Government losses were confined to the District which accounts for 59 percent of area federal jobs.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 35 months (October 1984 to September 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between September 1986 and September 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.6 percent.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to September 1987

The Area	
Average 35 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, August 1987	2.6%
Current month	2.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 35 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, September 1987	3.1%
Current month	3.1%
The District	
Average 34 months	2.2%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.3%

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.1 percent, but below its 35-month long-term average of 5.9 percent. The over-the-year growth this September was the lowest during the 35-month span for the Area and the Suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.3 percent and, like the Suburbs, below its 35-month average of 2.2 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,200 new jobs pro-

Continued on page 18 ***(See Growth)***

Profiles

Industrial Employment:

Services Industry Growth in the District 1976-1986

Over the recent past, the Services industry has been the driving force behind job growth in the District. During the last 10 years (1976 thru 1986), Services in the District have grown at an annual rate of 4.2 percent. This rate of growth, only 0.5 of a percentage point below the substantial national services growth over the period, has resulted in the creation of 74,300 jobs. This represents an increase of 51 percent. By contrast, total jobs in the District increased by only 64,400 during the period.

The greatest period of Services growth in the District was during the years 1978 thru 1980. During this period Services in the District actually grew faster than U.S. Services, despite the fact that during this time Services nationally recorded its highest annual growth rate of the 10-year span.

In the span following 1980, Services growth in the District failed to keep pace with growth in Services nationally. The impact of the 1982 national recession was reflected in the District. During 1983, Services recorded its lowest growth (1.1 percent) for the period. Viewed in this perspective, it appears that increased federal contracting has probably not led to an increased level of Services growth in the District.

Over the last 5 years, 1981 to 1986, the leading job growth component within the Services industry has been Business Services.[1] Growing at an annual rate of 6.6 percent, Business Services created 13,200 jobs. Nationally, this sector was also the leading growth contributor, growing at 8.0 percent annually. The highest annual rate of growth among District Services was recorded by Hotels which grew at 6.8 percent a year and contributed 3,900 new jobs.[2] Substantial annual growth was also recorded in Legal Services (5.7 percent) and Health Services (4.0 percent) which created a total of 5,500 and 5,800 jobs, respectively. The lowest annual growth rate was registered by Membership Organizations (0.4 percent) while Personal Services recorded the smallest growth in number of jobs at 200.

SERVICES INDUSTRY ANNUAL GROWTH RATES
(Percent)

	D.C.	U.S.
1977	2.7	5.2
1978	7.1	6.2
1979	7.0	5.3
1980	5.2	4.5
1981	3.5	4.1
1982	2.3	2.2
1983	1.1	3.5
1984	4.9	5.6
1985	4.4	5.8
1986	3.8	5.0
1976-1986	4.2	4.7

COMPONENTS OF THE SERVICES INDUSTRY ANNUAL RATE OF CHANGE 1981 - 1986
(Percent)

	D.C.	U.S.
HOTELS	6.8	4.6
PERSONAL	1.0	3.9
BUSINESS	6.6	8.0
HEALTH	4.0	3.3
LEGAL	5.7	7.0
MEMB. ORG.	0.4	*
OTHER	1.1	4.1

* LESS THAN 0.1

Over the period, 1986-2000, the Bureau of Labor Statistics projects the U.S. Services industry to grow at an annual rate of 2.7 percent. If the relationship which existed in

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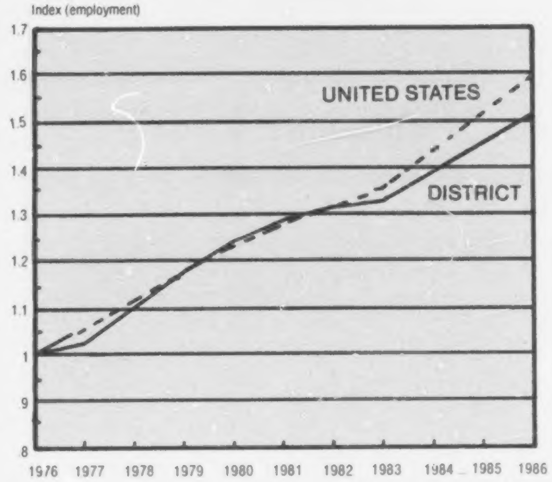
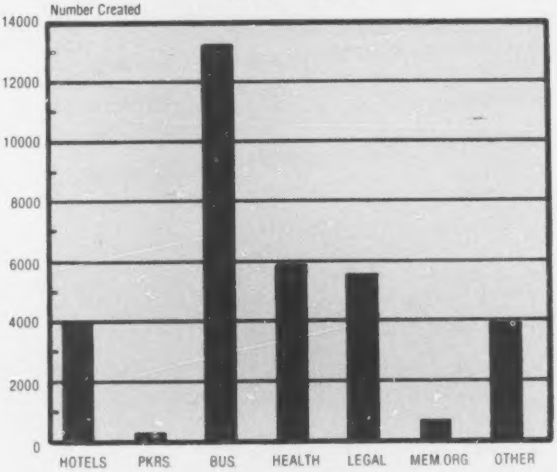
[1] (See: November 21, 1986 edition of the *Area Labor Summary* for a profile of the Business Services Industry.)

[2] (See: March 21, 1986 edition of the *Area Labor Summary* for a profile of the Hotel Industry.)

Services Industry 1976 — 1986



Job Growth In Components Of The Services Industry 1981—1986



the last 10 years were true for the next 14 years, Services in the District would grow at an annual rate of 2.4 percent. This would equate to 87,000 new jobs being added to the District economy by the year 2000. If the other industrial sectors were to remain constant at the 1986 level, growth in Services would result in District job growth of 0.9 percent annually over the period.

Labor Force:

Education and The Labor Market

In March of each year, special statistics on employment and unemployment are collected as a supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS), the household survey used by the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) to measure the status of the national labor force. Recently, the Bureau issued a press release concerning the link between education and success in the labor market. Because the CPS sample in the District, the Washington Area and most other states is so small, comparable data is not available locally. Nevertheless, important local implications can be drawn from the national findings. The press release contained a table showing the changes in educational attainment and labor force status over the past 10 years (1977 and 1987). The BLS table has been reproduced below.

Some important observations and highlights:

Persons (adults 25 to 64 years old) with less than a high school education had an unemployment rate in March 1987 nearly **six times** higher than college graduates (11.1 percent vs. 2.3 percent).

The unemployment rate was in double digits for **all** persons without a high school education—with the highest rates being among blacks (14.8 percent) and Hispanics (12.0 percent).

Continued on page 12

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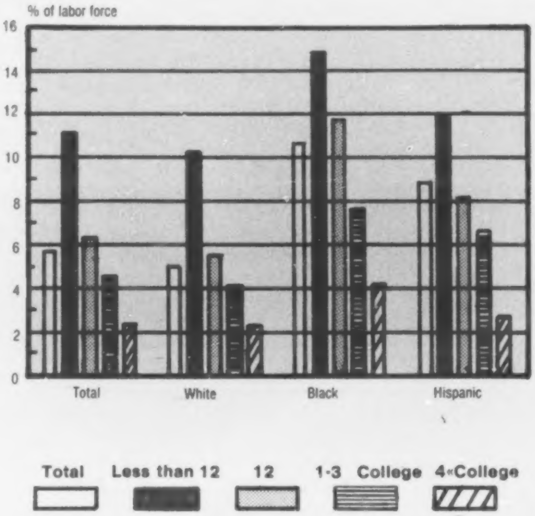
Furthermore, participation in the labor force by persons with less than a high school education was also very low (60.9 percent for all) and, especialy so, among blacks (58.8 percent).

Fourteen percent of all white workers dropped out of high school compared to 24 percent of the blacks and 40 percent of the Hispanics.

However, proportionally more blacks completed 4 years of high school in the 1987 survey (42.4 percent) than was the case in the survey 10 years ago (34.5 percent).

Black and Hispanic workers are also much less likely than white workers to hold a college degree. About 1 in 4 white workers in the survey attended college for 4 or more years, compared with 1 out of 7 blacks and only 1 out of 9 Hispanics.

Unemployment Rates By Education
United States-March 1987



Labor Force Status of Persons 25 to 64 Years Old By Years of School Completed, March 1977 and March 1987

Labor Force Status and Years of School Completed	Total		White		Black		Hispanic Origin	
	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987	1977	1987
Civilian labor force distribution	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Less than 4 years of high school	25.0	14.9	23.0	13.9	42.9	23.6	52.2	40.3
4 years of high school	39.3	40.2	44.0	40.0	34.5	42.4	27.8	32.4
1 to 3 years of college	15.6	19.7	16.0	19.6	12.5	19.9	11.7	16.3
4 years of college or more	20.1	25.3	21.0	26.1	10.2	14.1	8.2	11.0
Labor force participation rate	71.8	77.2	71.8	77.5	71.4	74.7	66.6	72.9
Less than 4 years of high school	61.7	60.9	61.6	61.6	62.3	58.8	59.6	63.9
4 years of high school	71.7	76.6	71.2	76.6	77.0	77.6	72.1	77.1
1 to 3 years of college	76.9	81.9	76.5	81.6	81.6	84.5	81.2	83.4
4 years of college or more	84.9	88.1	84.8	88.2	90.7	90.4	84.7	88.1
Unemployment rate	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.0	9.6	10.6	9.1	8.8
Less than 4 years of high school	8.9	11.1	8.4	10.2	11.2	14.8	11.2	12.0
4 years of high school	5.5	6.3	5.1	5.5	9.5	11.7	7.5	8.1
1 to 3 years of college	4.9	4.5	4.5	4.1	10.1	7.6	6.6	6.6
4 years of college or more	2.7	2.3	2.7	2.2	2.7	4.2	4.5	2.6

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics

Unemployment rates were the lowest among persons with a college degree. However, the unemployment rate for black college graduates at 4.2 percent in 1987 is nearly double the rate (2.3 percent) for all college graduates. Ten years ago the black rate at 2.7 percent was exactly the same as for all workers with a degree. So there has been some relative deterioration in the advantage a college education has for black workers in America.

While the unemployment rates for both March of 1977 and 1987 were exactly the same (5.7 percent), the 1987 unemployment rates for both dropouts and high school graduates were **higher** than in 1977. On the other hand, the March 1987 unemployment rates for persons with some college or a college degree were **lower** than in 1977. This seems to indicate that the labor market is now demanding a higher level of education than it did 10 years ago.

Projecting these education and labor force patterns into the future has significant implications for both the Nation and the Washington Area. The future labor force will be composed of a larger proportion of minority workers who currently have the highest drop-out rates and the lowest rates of advanced education. The future will also be characterized by a smaller supply of new workers, thus, it will become necessary to increase the current very low minority labor force participation. But the highest rates of participation are achieved by groups with the highest levels of education. Thus, increased minority participation is linked to increased education.

As in the past, individual success in the labor market and a strong national and local economy in the future will only be assured through high levels of education and training.

Copies of the BLS press release titled, *"Labor Market Success Continues To Be Linked To Education"*, dated September 28, 1987 may be obtained by calling BLS at (202) 523-1913.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In August 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate remains constant between July and August. The decline in the civilian labor force and employment due to students returning to the classrooms was offset by new entrants into the labor market and thus no rise in the unemployment rate. This August the rate declined from 3.4 percent in July to 3.2 percent in August. This was the twenty-fourth lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.5 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate at 2.5 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded an August rate of 4.3 percent, down from 4.5 percent in July. A year ago, it was 4.9 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had an August jobless rate of 3.6 percent, down from 3.7 percent in July. A year ago, it was 4.2 percent. A year ago, the Washington rate was 3.5 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an August preliminary unemployment rate of 6.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the nineteenth highest jobless rate

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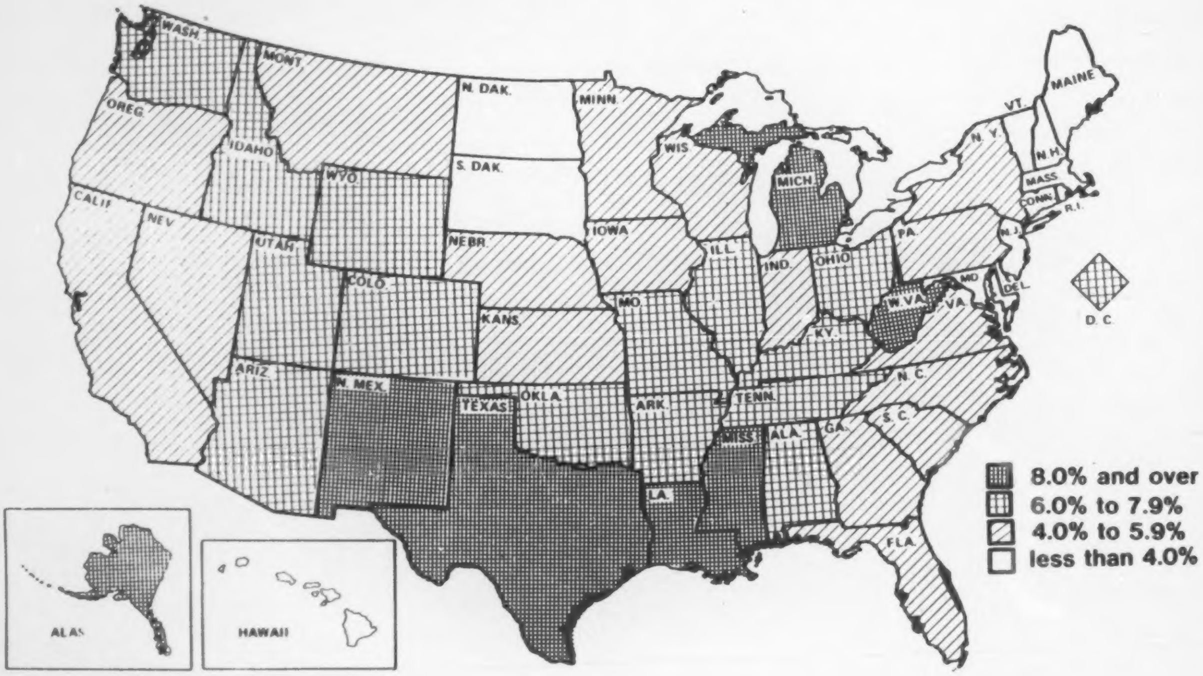
Unemployment Rates by State, August 1987


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
MICH.
N.Y.
VT.
MAINE
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.J.
PA.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
DEL.
D.C.
W.VA.
VA.
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
KY.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALAS
HAWAII
▩ 8.0% and over
▦ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

Continued from page 13

in the country. This was one notch above the July standing. Virginia's rate at 4.1 percent was down from 4.3 percent in July. Maryland's rate also was down from 4.2 percent to 3.9 percent in August. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-ninth and fortieth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-nine states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 5.8 in August. The District of Columbia's rate, at 6.1 percent, was above by a small fraction. Maryland and Virginia were below the national rate.

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for August, 37 states plus the District of Columbia had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Louisiana (3.5 points), Oklahoma (2.9 points), Alabama (2.7 points), and Mississippi (2.6 points).

New Hampshire, at 2.1 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate for August. Delaware and Massachusetts (both 2.9 percent) reported the next lowest rates. Louisiana, at 10.3 percent, was the only state with a rate in double digits. Mississippi (9.8 percent) and Alaska and West Virginia (both 9.1 percent) had the next highest unemployment rates.

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.1 percent) had the eighteenth lowest jobless rate. This was up two notches from the July position at twentieth. In August, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.5 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates and three reported higher rates. Ten (10) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 6.5 or less. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	August 1987*	August 1986
1.	Gary, Indiana	13.9	20.2
2.	Detroit, Michigan	11.7	10.7
3.	Cleveland, Ohio	9.6	11.8
4.	St. Louis, Missouri	9.5	9.7
5.	New Orleans, Louisiana	9.5	12.1
6.	Houston, Texas	9.4	11.6
7.	Dayton, Ohio	9.0	10.1
8.	Birmingham, Alabama	8.6	11.5
9.	Newark, New Jersey	8.3	9.4
10.	Chicago, Illinois	7.9	9.4
11.	Miami, Florida	7.4	8.3
12.	Dallas, Texas	7.4	6.6
13.	Buffalo, New York	7.3	9.8
14.	Atlanta, Georgia	6.9	7.5
15.	Cincinnati, Ohio	6.7	8.3
16.	Los Angeles, California	6.6	8.7
17.	Baltimore, Maryland	6.5	7.8
18.	**District of Columbia**	**6.1**	**7.6**
19.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	6.1	6.8
20.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	6.0	6.8
21.	Milwaukee, Wisconsin	5.9	7.6
22.	Salt Lake City, Utah	5.9	5.4
23.	Columbus, Ohio	5.8	6.4
24.	New York, New York	5.1	6.9
25.	San Francisco, California	4.7	5.7
26.	Boston, Massachusetts	3.4	4.4

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in the last months, the trend reversed itself. In August, the former was 6.1 percent while the latter was 6.5 percent. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities—Gary (13.9 percent) and Detroit (11.7 percent). Boston had the lowest rate at 3.4 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.7 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were in Gary (6.3 percent), Birmingham (2.9 percent), New Orleans (2.6 percent) and Buffalo (2.5 percent). Over the year, Detroit reported a 1.0 percentage point increase.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities

There were 2,710 claims taken for unemployment compensation benefits by the District of Columbia in September 1987. This represented a six percent drop from August, and was 9 percent below September of 1986. In a slightly contrasting pattern, the weeks actually compensated in September (35,590), were 1 percent above last month, but four percent below the same month last year. The $6.3 million benefit outlay was one and two percents, respectively, above last month and September 1986; showing a further pattern shift.

The average payment per week rose less than a percentage point over the month to $175.93, further signaling the leveling-off in the trend for this measure. The rise in the average began in January 1986 when the maximum weekly benefit amount changed by law from $206 to $250. The average per week at that point was $151 and has increased at varying rates until the high point ($178) was reached in June 1987.

The benefit outlay per quarter through September of this year has been declining consistently. The first quarter payout totalled $20.8 million, with the second and third quarter outlays at $19.3 million and $18.8 million, respectively. The trend was the exact opposite in 1986, with expenditures for benefits at $18.2, $18.5, and $19.0 million, respectively. This is another perspective of the effect which the rise in the maximum weekly benefit amount at the beginning of

Continued on page 16

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
September 1987

	Sept. 1987	August 1987	Sept. 1986	Percent Change From August 1987	Percent Change From Sept. 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,558	2,735	2,792	− 6.5	− 8.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,244	34,635	36,087	− 1.1	− 5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	32,978	32,635	33,813	+ 1.1	− 2.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,758,225	$5,671,730	$5,480,389	+ 1.5	+ 5.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.61	$173.79	$162.08	+ 0.5	+ 7.7
Number of First Payments	1,448	1,533	1,581	− 5.5	− 8.4
Number of Final Payments	1,060	900	934	+17.8	+13.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,980	9,168	9,642	− 2.1	− 6.9
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	116	112	130	+ 3.6	−10.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,314	2,307	2,837	+ 0.3	−18.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,216	2,203	2,888	+ 0.6	−23.3
Total Benefits Paid	$430,561	$432,719	$558,760	− 0.5	−22.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$194.30	$196.42	$193.48	− 1.1	+ 0.4
Number of First Payments	100	90	125	+11.1	−20.0
Number of Final Payments	89	87	84	+ 2.3	+ 6.0
Total Beneficiaries	585	617	782	− 5.2	−25.2
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	39	40	62	− 2.5	−37.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	486	455	565	+ 6.8	−14.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	399	388	472	+ 2.8	−15.5
Total Benefits Paid	$73,024	$70,962	$88,286	+ 2.9	−17.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$183.02	$182.89	$187.05	+ 0.1	− 2.2
Number of First Payments	31	34	49	− 8.8	−36.7
Number of Final Payments	24	24	27	0.0	−11.1
Total Beneficiaries	118	122	147	− 3.3	−19.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,713	2,887	2,984	− 6.0	− 9.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	37,044	37,397	39,489	− 0.9	− 6.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	35,593	35,226	37,173	+ 1.0	− 4.3
Total Benefits Paid	$6,261,810	$6,175,411	$6,127,435	+ 1.4	+ 2.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.93	$175.31	$164.84	+ 0.4	+ 6.7
Number of First Payments	1,579	1,657	1,755	− 4.7	−10.0
Number of Final Payments	1,173	1,011	1,045	+16.0	+12.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,683	9,907	10,571	− 2.3	− 8.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Continued from page 15

the year had on the total quarterly outlay. The number of weeks actually compensated decreased each quarter in 1986 and in 1987. Since the average weekly benefit amount had become more stable (although at a higher level than 1986) beginning in 1987, the number of weeks compensated and the total outlay both showed the same declining trend in 1987 in contrast to opposing trends in 1986.

Following the same general rationale, the outlay ($58.9 million) through September 1987 was 6 percent above the $55.7 million payout for the first nine months of 1986. There were 346,660 weeks actually compensated in 1986, compared to 337,690 in

1987. The rise in the 1987 outlay was totally attributable to the increase in the average weekly benefit paid in 1987. The chart that follows gives a comparative analysis of the benefit payment activities through the first nine months of 1986 and 1987:

	1986	1987	Change
Weeks Compensated	346,655	337,693	-8,962
Total Outlay	$55,701,293	$58,874,947	+$3,173,654
Average Weekly Benefit	$ 160.68	$ 174.34	+$13.66

Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 1.4 percent to 347.8 (1967=100) during the two months ended in September. For the 12-months ended in September, the CPI-U rose 4.7 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 1.6 percent from July to September. The September level of 350.8 was 4.8 percent higher than the index in September 1986.

Nationally, the U.S. city average for the CPI-U increased 1.1 percent for the July-September period, thus both the local and the national indexes are advancing at about the same pace. For the last 12 months, however, the local index increased 4.7 percent versus a 4.3 percent increase for the Nation.

Locally, the July-September increase was characterized by an acceleration in apparel and upkeep, energy, other goods and services, and housing which were somewhat offset by a slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly in entertainment and transportation.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

		Percent Change	
Expenditure Category	Sept. 1987	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	344.4	1.1	4.3
Washington Area	347.8	1.4	4.7
Food & Beverage	338.9	0.3	3.4
Housing	372.3	1.8	5.4
Apparel & Upkeep	250.6	8.9	5.5
Transportation	311.8	-0.7	3.9
Medical Care	479.1	0.9	4.7
Entertainment	277.4	-1.8	3.0
Other Goods & Services	370.0	2.1	5.4
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	174.6	2.6	8.5

[a] 1967=100, except as noted.
[b] June 1979=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of apparel and upkeep, housing and energy tend to be relatively higher locally. On the other hand, entertainment and transportation tend to be relatively higher nationally.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of September 1987 dropped $19.02. Average Hourly Earnings went up 0.6 hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 32 cents.

Printing and Publishing showed a substantial increase as Weekly Earnings increased

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
September 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986	Sept. 1987	Aug. 1987	Sept. 1986
Total Manufacturing	**434.27**	**415.25**	**405.43**	**39.3**	**38.7**	**39.4**	**11.05**	**10.73**	**10.29**
Durable Goods	**447.81**	**411.00**	**383.55**	**43.1**	**41.1**	**41.6**	**10.39**	**10.00**	**9.22**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	462.74	477.24	446.29	45.5	45.8	46.2	10.17	10.42	9.66
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	536.79	449.12	412.76	47.8	40.1	41.4	11.23	11.20	9.97
Other Durbable Goods	382.20	361.58	345.47	39.2	40.4	40.5	9.75	8.95	8.53
Non-Durable Goods	**423.54**	**419.15**	**426.31**	**36.2**	**36.8**	**37.2**	***11.70**	**11.39**	**11.46**
Food & Kindred Products	414.69	449.55	476.40	34.5	37.0	38.7	12.02	12.15	12.31
Printing & Publishing	464.46	438.61	453.23	36.4	35.4	35.8	12.76	12.39	12.66
Other Non-Durable Goods	307.75	338.20	343.20	36.9	40.6	41.3	8.34	8.33	8.31

Total Production Workers	**September 1987** **42,300**	**August 1987** **41,900**	**September 1986** **41,300**

*Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987, data not comparable to previous years.

$25.85. Weekly Hours went up 1 hour and Hourly Earnings went up 37 cents. The increase was due to more overtime being worked.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had a drop in Weekly Earnings of $14.50. Weekly Hours were down 0.3 hours and Hourly Earnings dropped 25 cents an hour. Less overtime worked accounted for the decrease.

Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies had more overtime. The Hourly Earnings jump in Other Durable Goods was due to a pay increase. Food and Kindred Products also had less overtime as did Other Non-Durable Goods.

(Growth) Continued from page 9

duced between September 1984 and September 1985 to 51,300 between September 1986 and this past September. Over the past year, 42,700 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 8,600 in the District. Still, the Washington Area is currently creating new jobs at a slightly faster pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 percent versus 2.4 percent for the Nation).

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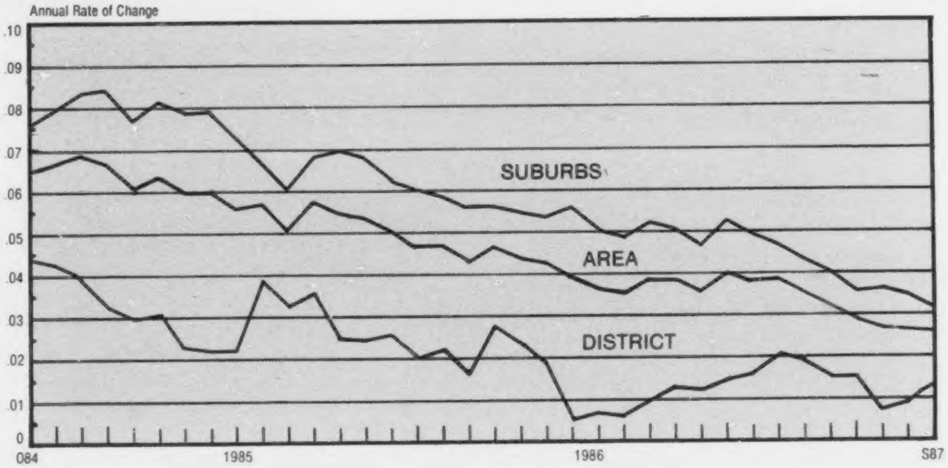
Monthly Over-the-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to September 1987



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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1987 JANUARY 1988

Unemployment Remains Unchanged — 6.4%

Area Job Growth Slips Below U.S. Rate

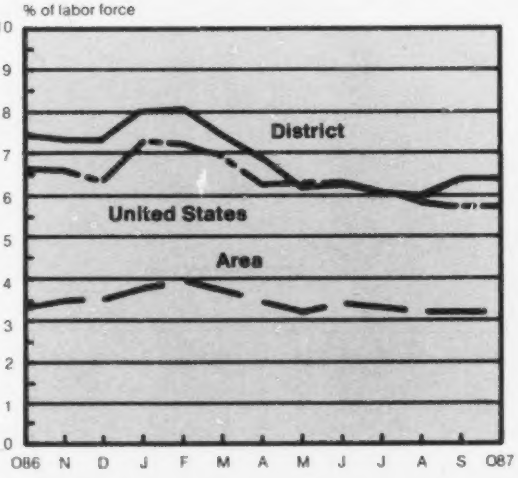
Labor Force

The District

For the second month in a row, the labor market status of District residents in October remained relatively unchanged. The October unemployment rate measured 6.4 percent, the same as in September of 1987. During October the labor force grew by 600 workers with 300 being added to the employment rolls and 300 to the list of unemployed.

For the first 10 months of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 6.8 percent. Thus, if the rate for the remaining two months of 1987 does not increase or decrease significantly, the average for all of the year will be the lowest annual rate in the District since 1974 when the annual rate was 6.0 percent. Since January, 13,700 District residents have joined the labor force.

Unemployment Rates October 1986 to October 1987



More importantly, in October, there were 17,700 more residents with jobs and 4,100 fewer unemployed.

Compared to October 1986, unemployment is down one full percentage point (6.4 per-

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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to
keep
Washington
working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR OCTOBER 1987 JANUARY 1988

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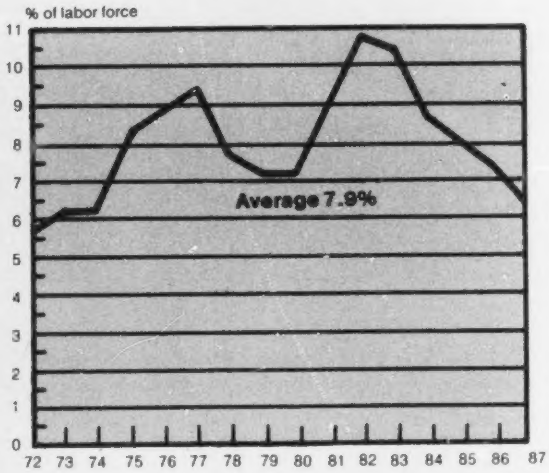
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, Hattie Sublett, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

cent this year vs. 7.4 percent last year). Furthermore, there are 17,800 more residents working and 2,000 fewer unemployed.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of October 1972 - 1987



Long-run improvements are also being documented. Over the past 15 years, the unemployment rate in the District during the month of October has averaged 7.9 percent. Thus, unemployment this year is one and one half percentage points below the long-term trend for the month and the lowest since the 6.2 percent in October of 1974, some thirteen years ago.

Unemployment among all civilian workers in the United States in October was 5.7 percent (unadjusted), also unchanged from September. Unemployment in the Nation for the first 10 months of 1987 is averaging 6.3 percent, only a half of a percentage point lower than in the District.

The Area & Suburbs

At 2.6 percent of the labor force, the unemployment status of Suburban residents in October remained unchanged over the month and unchanged over the year. During October, however, some 14,200 suburbanites joined the labor force while 15,300 found jobs. As a result, suburban unemployment declined by 1,100. Compared to last year (October 1986), there are now 51,800 more suburbanites in the labor force with 51,200 at work and 600 more seeking jobs.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Oct.[a] 1987	Sept.[b] 1987	Oct.[b] 1986
District of Columbia	6.4	6.4	7.4
Calvert County	4.1	3.9	3.3
Prince Georges County	3.4	3.4	3.3
Frederick County	3.2	2.9	3.0
Charles County	3.0	2.9	2.4
Stafford County	2.7	2.8	2.3
Montgomery County	2.4	2.5	2.3
Alexandria City	2.3	2.6	2.8
Prince William County	2.3	2.4	2.3
Falls Church City	2.2	2.3	2.3
Manassas Park City	2.1	1.8	1.8
Fairfax County	2.0	2.3	2.3
Arlington County	1.9	2.1	2.4
Loudoun County	1.9	2.1	2.1
Fairfax City	1.8	1.8	2.7
Manassas City	1.6	2.4	2.2

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Labor market activities in the District, when combined with the suburbs, also produced no change in the Area unemployment rate in October. The rate held steady at 3.2 percent, one of the lowest Area rates in the Nation. Compared to last year at the same time, there are now 69,000 more area residents employed. Since Area employment expanded more than the labor force, unemployment declined by 1,400 people over the year. All of the decline in unemployment is attributable to the District, as jobless-

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
October 1987[a]

	Oct.[b] 1987	Sept.[c] 1987	Oct. 1986	Sept. 1986	Net Change From Sept. 1987	Net Change From Oct. 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	340,300	339,700	324,500	323,700	600	15,800
Total Employed	318,400	318,100	300,600	299,100	300	17,800
Total Unemployed	21,900	21,600	23,900	24,700	300	-2,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.4	6.4	7.4	7.6	—	-1.0
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,797,200	1,783,000	1,745,400	1,724,000	14,200	51,800
Total Employed	1,751,200	1,735,900	1,700,000	1,679,900	15,300	51,200
Total Unemployed	45,900	47,000	45,300	44,000	-1,100	600
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	—	—
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,137,500	2,122,700	2,069,900	2,047,700	14,800	67,600
Total Employed	2,069,600	2,054,000	2,000,600	1,979,000	15,600	69,000
Total Unemployed	67,800	68,600	69,200	68,700	-800	-1,400
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	—	-0.1

a. Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1986 & October 1987
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
October 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.9	15.4	32.3
Suburbs	84.1	84.6	67.7
October 1986			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.0	34.5
Suburbs	84.3	85.0	65.5

Continued from page 3

ness among suburbanites actually increased by an estimated 600 persons.

As a result of over-the-year changes (October 1986 to October 1987), District residents now comprise a larger proportion of the Washington Area's total labor force. More importantly, District residents have increased their share of Area jobs and decreased their proportion of Area joblessness.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 7,661 in October 1987—down 1,090 from September. In October, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 27 percent of the total October claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers at 26 percent. Service workers accounted for another 20 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.3 weeks in September.

Over the month, the duration for males declined from 10.6 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.0 to 10.3 weeks. In October 1986, the average duration for males was 9.9 weeks and 10.3 weeks for females.

Job Growth

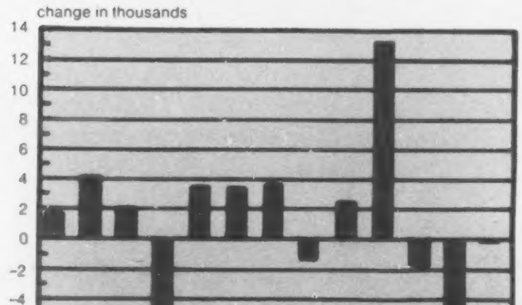
The District

The number of jobs in the District declined slightly by 100 between September and October. Seasonal losses in the public sector were virtually offset by private sector growth of 2,700 jobs. Services accounted for this growth with seasonally induced gains in All Other Services (1,000 jobs) and Hotels (600 jobs). Legal Services gained 500 jobs while Personal Services was the only service industry showing no growth.

The public sector declined by 1.1 percent for a loss of 2,800 jobs. A reduction by Federal Government (4,600 jobs) was partially offset by a gain in State and Local Government (1,800 jobs). The loss in Federal Government reflected seasonal declines and the transfer of approximately 2,800 employees working at Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government, which also accounted for the gain in State and Local Government.

Over the year (October 1986 to October 1987), the number of District jobs rose by 1.1 percent for a gain of 6,800 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 2.8 percent, gaining 10,800 jobs. Services accounted for 72 percent of this growth with the leading job contributors being Hotels (2,400 jobs) and All Other Services (2,200 jobs). Significant Services sector growth was also registered in Legal Services (1,100 jobs) and Health Services (1,000 jobs). Trade contributed 1,700 new jobs, 94 percent of which resulted from growth in Eating and Drinking Places (1,600 jobs), while Construction added 1,200 new jobs. The public sector declined by 1.5 percent, losing 4,000 jobs, as a substantial loss in Federal Government (7,500 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (3,600 jobs). These shifts in employment are partially attributable to the recent transfer by the Federal Government of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
October 1986 - October 1987



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
Industry	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986
Total	**647.9**	**648.0**	**641.1**	**2,061.5**	**2,047.8**	**2,015.7**
Total Private Sector	**391.0**	**388.3**	**380.2**	**1,500.6**	**1,494.3**	**1,459.8**
Total Government	**256.9**	**259.7**	**260.9**	**560.9**	**553.5**	**555.9**
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**15.7**	**15.6**	**85.9**	**85.6**	**85.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.8	42.2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.5	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.0	16.9	15.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.0	43.8	43.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.7	11.7	31.5	31.2	31.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	7.0	7.2
All Other Manufacturing	4.0	4.0	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**1.0**
Construction	**15.4**	**15.1**	**14.2**	**127.5**	**127.0**	**126.1**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.8**	**24.9**	**24.4**	**100.1**	**100.1**	**95.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	4.8
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.5	44.4	41.5
All Transportation	9.5	9.6	9.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.2	15.3	15.0	50.5	50.6	49.1
Trade	**65.0**	**64.9**	**63.5**	**419.7**	**415.9**	**407.8**
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.0	77.7	77.6	74.2
Retail	56.1	56.0	54.4	341.9	338.3	333.6
General Merchandise	4.5	4.2	5.0	40.0	38.1	41.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	46.6	47.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.8	37.9
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.1	25.2	24.6
Eating & Drinking Places	27.2	27.8	25.6	108.3	108.7	103.1
All Other Retail	24.5	24.0	23.8	82.4	80.9	79.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**36.3**	**36.6**	**36.6**	**120.8**	**121.3**	**116.4**
Banking	7.1	7.0	7.3	22.0	21.8	21.8
All Other	29.2	29.7	29.3	98.8	99.5	94.6
Services	**233.6**	**230.9**	**225.8**	**645.9**	**643.4**	**627.5**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.8	16.2	14.4	33.9	33.6	31.6
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.8	23.4	23.0
Business Services	51.1	50.8	50.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.2	34.0	33.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.4	23.9	23.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.6	30.5	30.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.5	71.5	70.3	588.2	586.4	572.9

Wage and Salary Employment
(continued)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986	October 1987[b]	September 1987[c]	October 1986
Government	**256.9**	**259.7**	**260.9**	**560.9**	**553.5**	**555.9**
Federal Government	202.9	207.5	210.4	346.9	351.3	353.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	214.0	202.2	202.6
State & Local Government Except Public Transportation	49.3	47.5	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

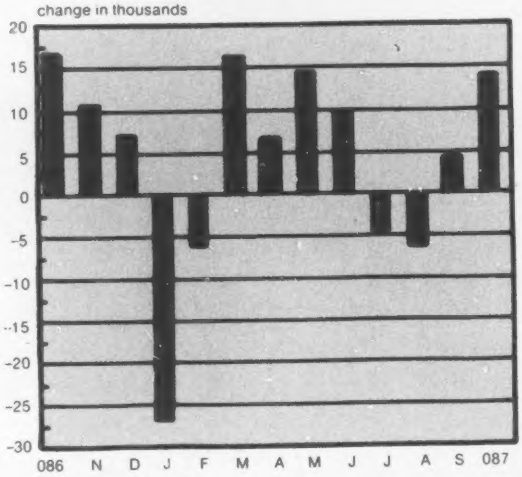
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased seasonally by 1.0 percent for a gain of 13,800 jobs between September and October. The public sector accounted for 74 percent of the growth with seasonally induced gains in State and Local Government (10,000 jobs) and a slight increase in Federal Government (200 jobs). Sixty-one percent of the growth occurring in State and Local Government was concentrated in the Virginia Suburbs as was all of the Federal job growth. The private sector increased by 3,600 jobs with seasonal growth in Retail Trade (3,500 jobs), a majority (54 percent) of which was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year (October 1986 to October 1987) suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.8 percent for a gain of 39,000 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent accounting for 69 percent of the new jobs created while the Maryland suburbs increased by 1.7 percent for a 31 percent share of the job growth.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
October 1986 - October 1987



The private sector accounted for 77 percent of total growth, with a high concentration of new jobs in Services (10,600 jobs) and Trade (10,400 jobs). A majority of the Services growth is attributable to the Virginia suburbs (54 percent) while the Maryland suburbs

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

were responsible for 51 percent of the growth in Trade. Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,300 jobs) was concentrated in the Virginia suburbs (69 percent).

Public sector growth of 9,000 jobs, reflected gains in both Federal Government (1,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (7,800 jobs). Public job growth occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs.

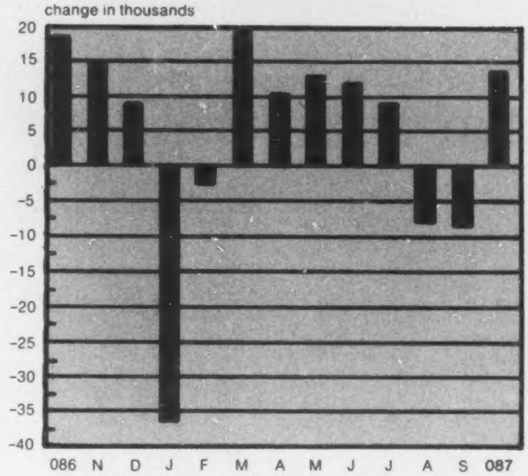
The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 13,700 jobs between September and October for a 0.7 percent growth rate. The private sector accounted for 46 percent of the total job growth with seasonal gains in Trade (3,800 jobs) and Services (2,500 jobs).

In the public sector, substantial growth in State and Local Government (11,800 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in federal government (4,400 jobs) resulting in a 1.3 percent increase in government jobs. Seasonal growth in the suburbs was primarily responsible for the gain in State and Local Government while Federal Government reductions occurred in the District and were due in part to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Over the year (October 1986 to October 1987), the Area grew at a rate of 2.3 percent, adding 45,800 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 89 percent of the growth with 40,800 jobs created and a 2.8 percent annual growth rate. The growth leaders, Services (18,400 jobs) and Trade (11,900 jobs), were responsible for 74 percent of private job growth. Significant growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (4,400 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
October 1986 - October 1987



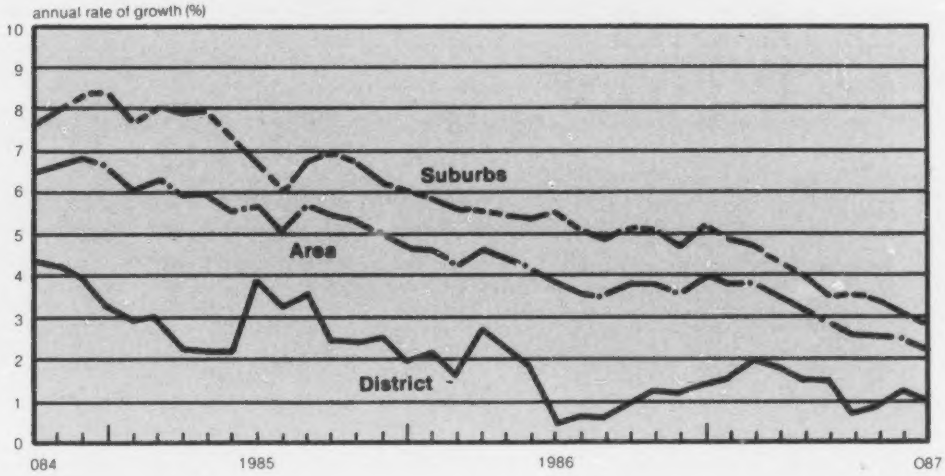
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.9 percent for a gain of 5,000 jobs as growth in State and Local Governemnt (11,400 jobs) was partially offset by reductions in Federal Government (6,400 jobs). With 68 percent of the State and Local Government growth concentrated in the suburbs and all of the Federal Government losses occurring in the District, the District now accounts for only 46 percent of total government jobs and 58 percent of federal civilian jobs in the Area.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 3 years (October 1984 to October 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.6 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December of 1984. Between October 1986 and October 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.3 percent.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 to October 1987



Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to October 1987

The Area	
Average 36 months	4.6%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, October 1987	2.3%
Current month	2.3%
The Suburbs	
Average 36 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, October 1987	2.8%
Current month	2.8%
The District	
Average 36 months	2.1%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.1%

generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.8 percent, but below its 36 month long-term average of 5.8 percent. The over-the-year growth this October was the lowest during the 36-month span for the Area and the Suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.1 percent, and like the Suburbs, below its 36-month average of 2.1 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,300 new jobs produced between October 1984 and October 1985 to 45,800 between October 1986 and this past October. Over the past year, 39,000 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 6,800 in the District. However, as of October, the Washington Area began creating new jobs at a slightly slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 percent versus 2.7 percent for the Nation).

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Jobs Profile:

Baltimore City and The District

Analysts and commentators often compare job growth in the District to job growth in the Suburbs. In the October edition of the *Area Labor Summary,* LMIR staff reviewed job development in the District over the past 40 years (1945-1985). Over that long period, the District's economy created 144,000 jobs at an annual rate of 0.7 percent. The most prolific 5-year period was 1960 to 1965 when the annual rate of job growth was 2.8 percent. These long-term job growth rates in the District, however, do not compare with much more rapid suburban rates of growth. The District has a mature economy, with a stable population, scarce and expensive land, a declining industry (Federal Government), and a height restriction on its buildings. Thus, the District will never be able to keep pace with long-term suburban growth rates.

Job growth in a central city like the District probably should be compared to job growth in other central cities. Unfortunately, job data are generally summarized by Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) such as the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Area, and not by the central city and its suburbs. Fortunately, job data are available for Baltimore City and LMI staff have been able to conduct a comparison.

Comparison Highlights:

Job growth (wage and salary employment) in the District of Columbia between 1980 and 1986 produced 24,500 new jobs—an increase of 4 percent. During the same period, the Baltimore City economy lost 7,700 jobs—a decline of 1.7 percent.

In the early 1980's both cities lost jobs as a result of two national recessions and cuts in federal programs, as well as federal employment layoffs in the District. Between 1980 and 1983, Baltimore lost 26,700 jobs (5.8%), while the District lost 19,500 jobs (3.2%). However, by 1986, the District had replaced all the lost jobs and added some 44,000 jobs to the recessionary low of 596,600 jobs in 1983, a three-year increase of 7.4 percent. Baltimore has yet to replace all the jobs lost

Total Jobs* in Baltimore and the District 1980 - 1986
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

Year	Baltimore	District
1980	461.3	616.1
1981	452.2	611.0
1982	434.2	597.9
1983	434.6	596.6
1984	449.3	613.8
1985	458.1	631.2
1986	453.6	640.6
Number	**-7.7**	**24.5**
% Change	**-1.7**	**4.0**

* Wage & Salary Employment

Private Sector Jobs* in Baltimore and the District 1980 - 1986
(Annual Averages in Thousands)

Year	Baltimore	District
1980	365.7	333.9
1981	364.7	337.8
1982	352.9	337.1
1983	353.1	337.8
1984	363.6	353.2
1985	370.2	364.1
1986	365.9	373.6
Number	**0.2**	**39.7**
% Change	**0.1**	**11.9**

* Wage & Salary Employment

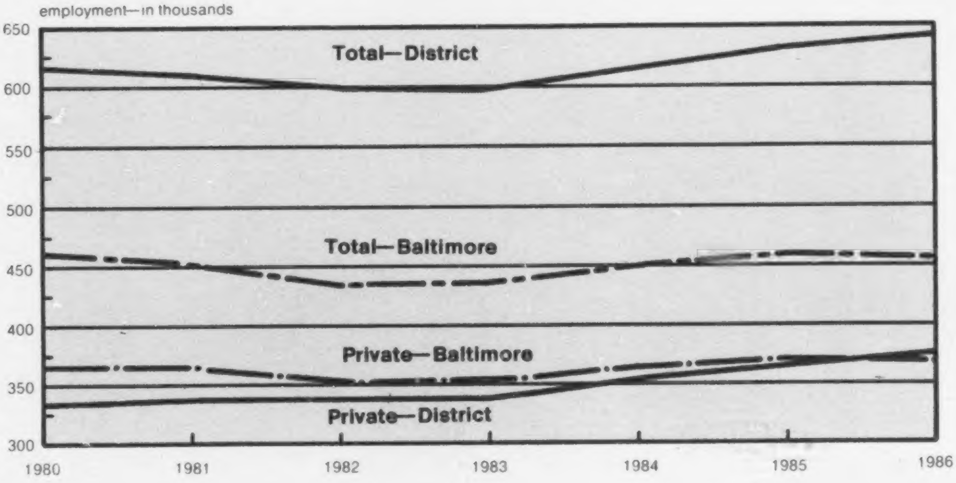
in the early 1980's. Since its recovery began, also in 1983, the Baltimore economy has added 19,000 jobs or an increase of 4.4 percent. Therefore, post recessionary recovery has been much stronger in the District.

Interestingly, private sector job growth in the District has also been much better than in Baltimore. Over the first six years of this decade, the District's private sector has added 39,700 jobs, or an 11.9 percent increase. Over the same period, the Baltimore private sector netted only 200 new jobs. While the recessions of the early 1980's significantly slowed job growth in the District's private sector, it lost only 700 jobs in 1982. In Baltimore, the impact was much more substantial and in 1982 they lost 11,800 private jobs.

Public sector jobs in both cities constitute problems. Since 1980, the District has lost 15,300 federal jobs, a decrease of 6.7 percent. In Baltimore, 7,900 public sector jobs have been lost, but federal employment in that city has actually increased by 1,200 jobs over the past six years. So all of the loss in Baltimore is related to State or Local Government employment.

Thus, when job growth in the District is compared to another central city (even one that has a reputation for very extensive economic development), the District's job creation performance is remarkably good especially considering its limitation of scarce and expensive land, restrictions on building heights, stable population and a declining basic industry.

Jobs in Baltimore City & The District
1980 - 1986



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Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

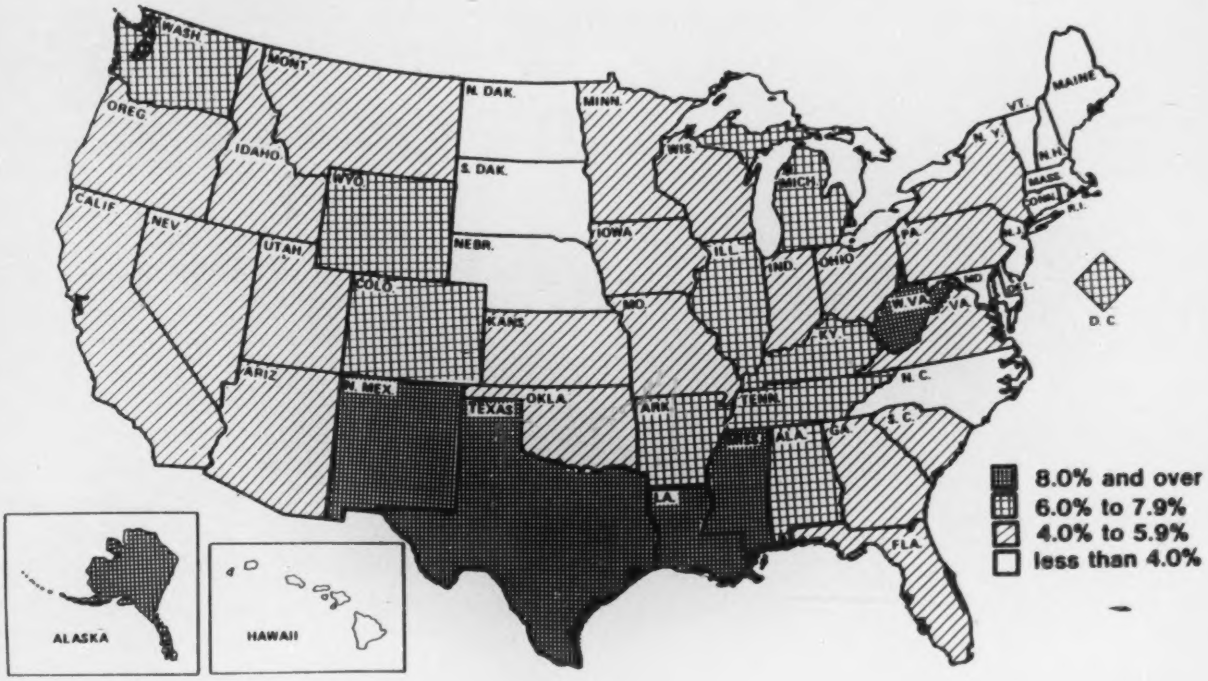
In September 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines somewhat between August and September. In September, the decline in the civilian labor force and employment due to seasonal adjustments resulted in the unemployment rate remaining constant at 3.2 percent. This was the thirty-second lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate unchanged at 2.5 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.8 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a September rate of 4.3 percent, also unchanged from August. A year ago, it was 4.7 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a September jobless rate of 3.8 percent, up from 3.6 percent in August. A year ago, it was 4.1 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a September preliminary unemployment rate of 6.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the eleventh highest jobless rate in the country. This was eight notches above the August standing. Virginia's rate at 4.0 percent was down from 4.1 percent in

Unemployment Rates by State, September 1987


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
VT.
OREG.
IDAHO
WIS.
N.Y.
N.H.
S. DAK.
WYO.
MICH.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
CALIF.
NEV.
UTAH
NEBR.
IOWA
PA.
N.J.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD
DEL.
COLO.
MO.
W.VA.
VA.
D.C.
KANS.
KY.
N.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
S.C.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 8.0% and over
⊞ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

August. Maryland's rate remained unchanged at 3.9 percent in September. Virginia and Maryland ranked thirty-seventh and thirty-eighth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-four states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 5.7 in September. The District of Columbia's rate, at 6.4 percent was above, and Maryland and Virginia were below the national rate.

Of the 45 states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates for September, 28 states plus the District of Columbia had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Louisiana (3.5 points), Ohio (2.9 points), Alabama (2.7 points), and Oklahoma (2.5 points).

New Hampshire, at 2.1 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate for September. Delaware (2.5 percent), Connecticut and Massachusetts (both 2.8 percent), and Maine and Vermont (both 2.9 percent) reported the next lowest rates. No state reported a rate in double digits, with the highest rates in Louisiana (9.9 percent), West Virginia (9.1 percent), Mississippi (8.9 percent), Alaska (8.6 percent), Texas (8.5 percent), and New Mexico (8.3 percent).

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.4 percent) had the seventeenth lowest jobless rate. This was up one notch from the August position at eighteenth. In September, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.2 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates and three reported higher rates. Eleven (11) of the selected cities have jobless rates

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 13

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

		September	
		1987	1986
1.	Gary, IN	13.2	20.0
2.	Detroit, MI	11.1	12.0
3.	Houston, TX	9.7	11.5
4.	New Orleans, LA	9.3	11.9
5.	St. Louis, MO	9.0	8.9
6.	Newark, NJ	8.8	9.3
7.	Birmingham, AL	8.4	11.3
8.	Buffalo, NY	7.9	9.8
9.	Cleveland, OH	7.8	12.2
10.	Dallas, TX	7.8	6.6
11.	Chicago, IL	7.3	9.6
12.	Dayton, OH	7.1	10.4
13.	Miami, FL	6.9	8.8
14.	Atlanta, GA	6.8	7.3
15.	Los Angeles, CA	6.7	8.4
16.	Baltimore, MD	6.5	7.5
17.	**Dist. of Columbia**	**6.4**	**7.4**
18.	Philadelphia, PA	6.2	6.9
19.	Cincinnati, OH	6.1	8.6
20.	Pittsburgh, PA	6.0	7.1
21.	Milwaukee, WI	5.7	7.3
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.7	5.4
23.	Columbus, OH	5.1	6.9
24.	New York, NY	4.5	6.6
25.	San Francisco, CA	4.5	5.0
26.	Boston, MA	3.4	5.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

of 6.5 or less. Both the District of Columbia and Baltimore fall under this category.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in the last months, the trend reversed itself. In September, the former was 6.4 percent while the latter remained unchanged at 6.5 percent. Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities—Gary (13.2 percent) and Detroit (11.1 percent). Boston had the lowest rate, unchanged at 3.4 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.5 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were in Gary (6.8 percent), Cleveland (4.4 percent), Dayton (3.3 percent), Birmingham (2.9 percent), Houston (2.7 percent), New Orleans (2.6 percent) and Cincinnati (2.5 percent). Over the year, Dallas reported a 1.2 percent increase.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities October 1987

There were 3,030 initial claims taken for unemployment compensation benefits by the District of Columbia in October 1987. This month's activity was 12 percent above September—a seasonal increase associated with the quarterly change of the base period for determining monetary eligibility. Since there is a sizable number of claimants whose wages are higher in the base period which is effective the first of October than in the previous period, they take the option of waiting to file in the higher period because it yields a higher benefit amount. This surge in filers has occurred at the beginning of each quarter this year, except the second quarter, and was evident in all quarters of 1986. The increase in claims at the beginning of the third quarter this year (July) was also 12 percent above the previous month.

The surge in initial claims filers was insufficient to trigger a commensurate increase in other measures. To the contrary, there were decreases in all of the other activities except the average weekly benefit payment, which increased only a tenth of a percent. The benefit outlay in October—$5.0 million—was 20 percent below last month and 18 percent below the same month last year.

The City paid $63.9 million in benefits for the first ten months of this year, compared to $61.8 million last year. The primary 1987 workload—the number of weeks compensated for the time period—was 366,330.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
October 1987

	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	% Change From Sept. 1987	% Change From Oct. 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,828	2,558	3,395	+10.6	−16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	28,474	34,244	35,156	−16.8	−19.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	26,435	32,978	33,639	−19.8	−21.4
Total Benefits Paid	$4,613,171	$5,758,225	$5,482,779	−19.9	−15.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.51	$174.61	$162.99	−0.1	+7.1
Number of First Payments	1,446	1,448	1,785	−0.1	−19.0
Number of Final Payments	793	1,060	955	−25.2	−17.0
Total Beneficiaries	7,952	8,980	9,118	−11.4	−12.8
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	159	116	201	+37.1	−20.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,158	2,314	2,955	−6.7	−27.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,863	2,216	2,965	−15.9	−37.2
Total Benefits Paid	$368,098	$430,561	$562,572	−14.5	−34.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$197.58	$194.30	$189.74	+1.7	+4.1
Number of First Payments	110	100	173	+10.0	−36.4
Number of Final Payments	51	89	94	−42.7	−45.7
Total Beneficiaries	545	585	807	−6.8	−32.5
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	40	39	54	+2.6	−25.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	411	486	602	−15.4	−31.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	334	399	499	−16.3	−33.1
Total Benefits Paid	$61,650	$73,024	$94,650	−15.6	−34.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.58	$183.02	$189.68	+0.9	−2.7
Number of First Payments	21	31	51	−32.3	−58.8
Number of Final Payments	29	24	36	+20.8	−19.4
Total Beneficiaries	103	118	151	−12.7	−31.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,027	2,713	3,650	+11.6	−17.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,043	37,044	38,713	−16.2	−19.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,632	35,593	37,103	−19.6	−22.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,042,919	$6,261,810	$6,140,001	−19.5	−17.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payments	$176.13	$175.93	$165.49	+0.1	+6.4
Number of First Payments	1,577	1,579	2,009	−0.1	−21.5
Number of Final Payments	873	1,173	1,085	−25.6	−19.5
Total Beneficiaries	8,600	9,683	10,076	−11.2	−14.6

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

This was four percent below the idle weeks compensated through the first ten months of last year. However, the average weekly benefit amount was $174.50 this year compared to $161.15 last year, accounting for the increase in total outlay. The maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250, effective January 1986. The 1986 period, therefore, included all carryovers from 1985 at the lower amount ($206) scale, whereas all beneficiaries in 1987 were on the $250 scale. In addition, the higher 1987 average is also reflective of an annual increase in the wage bases of the claimants that determined the benefit amounts.

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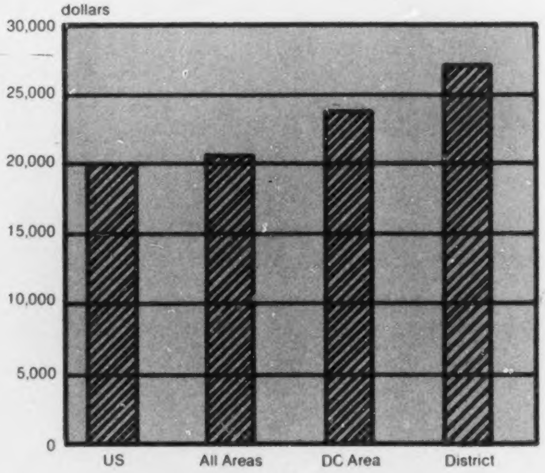
Pay Profile:

The Washington Area In 1986

According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average pay in the Washington Area during 1986 was $23,859. The average in the District of Columbia was $27,137. Thus, people working in the District proper made 14 percent more than the average for all workers in the metropolitan area. (See the November edition of the *Area Labor Summary* for industrial details concerning pay in the District.) Still, Washington Area workers made 16.3 percent more than all workers in the United States and 13.3 percent more than workers in all metropolitan areas.

Pay increased faster over the year (1985 - 1986) in the Washington MSA than in the District, the U.S., or all metropolitan areas. Compared to 17 other large metropolitan areas, the Washington Area had the fourth highest average pay in 1986 following New York, San Francisco and Detroit. Pay in the Washington Area was nearly 10 percent less than in the New York City Metropolitan Area. However, compared to other near cities, Washington Area workers earned 11.5 percent more than workers in the Philadelphia Area, 16.5 percent more than in the Baltimore Area and 18.9 percent more than in Richmond.

Annual Average Pay—1986



Annual Average Pay
Selected Metropolitan Areas
1985 - 1986
(in dollars)

Area	1985	1986	% Change
New York	24,500	26,241	7.1
San Francisco	24,146	25,594	6.0
Detroit	23,688	24,807	4.7
Washington, D.C.	22,727	23,859	5.0
Los Angeles	22,326	23,487	5.2
Houston	22,938	23,175	1.0
Dallas	22,069	22,769	3.2
Boston	20,817	22,250	6.9
Minneapolis	20,576	21,495	4.5
Atlanta	20,264	21,246	4.8
Cleveland	20,713	21,189	2.3
Philadelphia	20,077	21,115	5.2
Pittsburgh	19,558	20,193	3.2
Milwaukee	19,481	20,144	3.4
Baltimore	*	19,911	*
Richmond	18,566	19,349	4.2
New Orleans	19,030	19,264	1.2
Norfolk	16,827	17,597	4.6

* Data not available

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Annual Average Pay
1985 - 1986
(in dollars)

	1985	1986	% Change
United States	19,189	19,966	4.0
All Metropolitan Areas	19,851	20,691	4.2
Washington, D.C. MSA	22,727	23,859	5.0
The District	26,160	27,137	3.7

Source. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Pay increased most rapidly in the New York Area (7.1 percent) and in the Boston Area (6.9 percent). Both are significantly greater than the 5 percent increase in this Area.

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Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of October 1987 declined $3.16. Average Weekly Hours on the other hand increased 1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings declined 11 cents an hour.

All Other Non-Durable Goods had the greatest overall increase as Weekly Earnings increased $20.57. Weekly Hours were up 2.1 hours, with Hourly Earnings increasing 8 cents an hour. The increase was due to a return to normal after the majority of employees had been on unpaid holiday or vacation without pay.

Due to less overtime being worked, Printing and Publishing had the greatest overall decrease. Weekly Earnings decreased $9.83. Weekly Hours dropped 0.2 hour, as Hourly Earnings decreased 20 cents.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products had less business other than seasonal, as did Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies. All Other Durable Goods had an increase in the proportion of lower paid employees. Food and Kindred Products reflect more overtime being worked.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
October 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986	Oct. 1987	Sept. 1987	Oct. 1986
Total Manufacturing	**418.42**	**421.58**	**398.09**	**38.6**	**38.5**	**38.8**	**10.84**	**10.95**	**10.26**
Durable Goods	**414.32**	**415.74**	**369.20**	**40.5**	**40.6**	**40.0**	**10.23**	**10.24**	**9.23**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	470.40	457.32	429.24	44.8	44.1	43.8	10.50	10.37	9.80
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	454.66	451.45	409.63	40.2	40.2	40.8	11.31	11.23	10.04
Other Durable Goods	371.15	379.45	329.26	39.4	39.9	38.6	*9.42	9.51	8.53
Non-Durable Goods	**422.96**	**425.72**	**426.00**	**37.2**	**36.7**	**37.5**	**11.37**	**11.60**	**11.36**
Food & Kindred Products	413.21	426.13	470.76	36.6	35.6	39.1	11.29	11.97	12.04
Printing & Publishing	454.79	464.62	454.10	36.5	36.7	35.7	12.46	12.66	12.72
Other Non-Durable Goods	330.62	310.05	343.68	39.5	37.4	42.8	8.37	8.29	8.03
Total Production Workers		**October 1987 42,500**			**September 1987 42,400**			**October 1986 42,700**	

* Break taken in series between December 1986 and January 1987 data not comparable to previous years.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1987 JANUARY 1988

District Unemployment Shows Long Run Improvements

Rate 6.4% for Third Consecutive Month

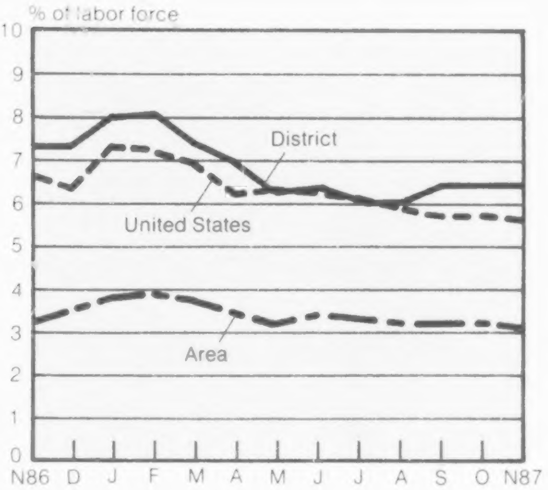
Labor Force

The District

For the third consecutive month, the labor market status of the District residents in November remained relatively unchanged. The November unemployment rate measured 6.4 percent, the same as in September and October. During November the labor force declined by 1,400 workers with 1,100 fewer residents employed and 300 fewer unemployed. Thus, the District's labor force seeme to be in a holding pattern. Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate between October and November has traditionally declined on an average of 0.2 percentage point. However, in four of the 16 years, the rate rose and in four others it remained unchanged.

Compared to November 1986, the unemployment rate is down nearly a full percentage point (6.4 percent this year vs. 7.3 percent last year). Furthermore, there are 14,200 more residents working and 2,200 fewer unemployed.

Unemployment Rates
November 1986 to November 1987



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Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR NOVEMBER 1987 JANUARY 1988

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Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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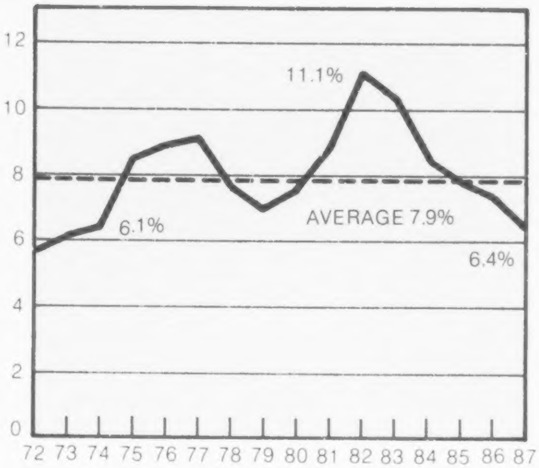
District Unemployment Rates in the Month of November 1972—1987



Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate in the District during the month of November has averaged 7.9 percent. Thus, unemployment this year is one and one half percentage points below the long-term trend for the month and the lowest since the 6.1 percent recorded in November 1973, some fourteen years ago. Through the first seven months of this year, the District's rate has averaged 6.7 percent, so it is very likely that the annual average this year will be the lowest in nearly a decade and a half.

Unemployment among all civilian workers in the United States in November was 5.6 percent (unadjusted), down a tenth of a percent from October.

The Area & Suburbs

During November the suburban unemployment rate declined by 0.2 of a percentage point to 2.4 percent of the labor force. This indicates an extremely tight market, which may be a major contributor to the slowing of new job creation in the Washington Area (see section on job growth rates). Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), 46,600 suburban residents entered the labor market and 46,700 found jobs, thus the pool of unemployed suburban workers declined by 100.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Nov.[a] 1987	Oct.[b] 1987	Nov.[b] 1986
District of Columbia	6.4	6.4	7.3
Calvert	4.3	4.1	3.4
Prince Georges County	3.4	3.4	3.1
Charles County	3.2	3.0	2.4
Frederick County	2.9	3.2	2.5
Stafford County	2.4	2.7	2.7
Montgomery County	2.4	2.4	2.2
Prince William County	2.1	2.2	2.1
Alexandria City	2.0	2.2	2.8
Falls Church City	1.8	2.3	2.1
Fairfax County	1.8	2.1	2.3
Arlington County	1.7	1.9	2.2
Fairfax City	1.6	1.8	2.3
Manassas City	1.6	1.7	2.4
Loudoun County	1.5	1.9	2.0
Manassas Park City	1.4	2.0	1.6

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Labor market activities in the District, when combined with the suburbs, produced a small decline in the Area unemployment rate in November, from 3.2 percent in October to 3.1 percent in November. The rate

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Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
November 1987[a]

	Nov.[b] 1987	Oct.[c] 1987	Nov. 1986	Oct. 1986	Net Change From Oct. 1987	Net Change From Nov. 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	339,100	340,500	327,100	324,500	-1,400	12,200
Total Employed	317,500	318,600	303,600	300,600	-1,100	14,200
Total Unemployed	21,600	21,900	23,800	23,900	-300	-2,200
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.4	6.4	7.3	7.4	-	-0.9
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,795,900	1,796,800	1,749,300	1,745,400	-900	46,600
Total Employed	1,752,400	1,750,900	1,705,700	1,700,000	1,500	46,700
Total Unemployed	43,500	45,900	43,600	45,300	-2,400	-100
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.6	-0.2	-0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,135,000	2,137,300	2,076,400	2,069,900	-2,300	58,600
Total Employed	2,069,900	2,069,500	2,009,000	2,000,600	400	60,900
Total Unemployed	65,100	67,800	67,400	69,200	-2,700	-2,300
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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is one of the lowest among major metropolitan areas in the country. Compared to last year at the same time, there are now 60,900 more residents employed. Since Area employment expanded more than the labor force, unemployment declined by 2,300 people over the year. Almost all of the decline (96 percent) in Area unemployment is attributable to the District.

As a result of over-the-year changes (November 1986 to November 1987), District residents now comprise a slightly larger proportion of the Area's total labor force. More importantly, in the past year, District residents have increased their share of Area jobs and decreased their share of joblessness.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
November 1987 & November 1986
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
NOVEMBER 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.9	15.3	33.3
Suburbs	84.1	84.7	66.7
NOVEMBER 1986			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.1	35.3
Suburbs	84.2	84.9	64.7

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 7,728 in November 1987 -- down 707 from October. In November, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 27 percent of the total November claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers at 25 percent. Service workers accounted for another 21 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.1 weeks for all claimants -- up from 10.0 weeks in October.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.8 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females increased from 10.3 to 10.5 weeks. In November 1986, the average duration for males was 9.7 weeks and 10.2 weeks for females.

Job Growth

The District

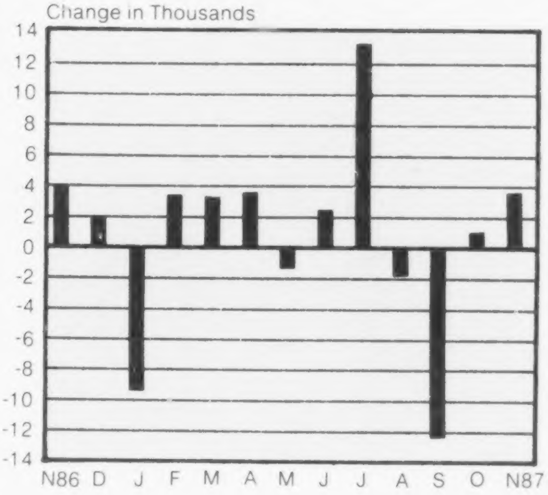
The number of jobs in the District increased 3,500 for a 0.5 percent gain between October and November. The private sector registered growth of 1,600 jobs, primarily reflecting seasonal gains in Retail Trade (1,000 jobs) resulting from hiring for the holiday shopping season.

The private sector gained 1,900 jobs with growth in State and Local Government (2,000 jobs) being partially offset by declines in Federal Government (200 jobs). District Government accounted for the growth in State and Local Government with a rise in educational employment and additional gains resulting from the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District during the previous month.

Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), the number of jobs in the District rose by 1.1 percent for a gain of 7,200 jobs. The private sector generated 10,300 jobs for a 2.7 percent rate of growth. The growth leader, Services (7,400 jobs), accounted for 72 percent of new private sector jobs with the major contributors being Hotels (2,300 jobs), All Other Services (2,000 jobs), Health Services (1,000 jobs) and Legal Services (1,000 jobs). Significant private sector growth also occurred in Retail Trade (1,600 jobs) and Construction (1,000 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (7,500 jobs) was partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (4,400 jobs) resulting in a 1.2 percent decline in government jobs.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
November 1986 — November 1987



Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Nov. 1987[b]	Oct. 1987[c]	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987[b]	Oct. 1987[c]	Nov. 1986
Total	**652.3**	**648.8**	**645.1**	**2,073.2**	**2,061.7**	**2,030.2**
Total Private Sector	392.9	391.3	382.6	1,508.0	1,500.5	1,472.0
Total Government	259.4	257.5	262.5	565.2	561.2	558.2
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**15.9**	**15.6**	**86.3**	**85.8**	**86.3**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	41.8	42.6
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.5	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	16.9	16.4
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	44.0	43.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.0	11.9	11.7	31.7	31.5	30.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.0	7.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	4.0	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.9**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Construction	**15.3**	**15.3**	**14.3**	**125.3**	**126.9**	**125.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.7**	**24.7**	**24.4**	**101.0**	**100.5**	**96.3**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	44.9	42.2
All Transportation	9.5	9.5	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.2	15.0	50.5	50.5	49.3
Trade	**66.1**	**65.1**	**64.7**	**426.8**	**419.2**	**417.1**
Wholesale	8.9	8.9	9.1	73.3	77.9	75.0
Retail	57.2	56.2	55.6	348.5	341.3	342.1
General Merchandise	4.7	4.5	5.1	42.3	40.2	43.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.9	46.1	48.1
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	36.8	37.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	26.9	26.0	26.2
Eating & Drinking Places	27.5	27.3	26.2	109.4	107.7	104.0
All Other Retail	25.0	24.5	24.3	84.4	82.5	82.3
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**36.5**	**36.4**	**36.8**	**121.1**	**121.1**	**117.1**
Banking	7.2	7.1	7.3	22.1	22.0	22.0
All Other	29.3	29.3	29.5	99.0	99.1	95.1
Services	**234.2**	**233.8**	**226.8**	**646.7**	**646.2**	**628.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.8	16.8	14.5	34.0	34.1	32.0
Personal Services	4.0	4.0	4.1	23.7	23.8	23.4
Business Services	51.2	51.2	50.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.4	34.3	33.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.6	24.5	23.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.8	30.6	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.4	72.4	70.4	589.0	588.3	573.2

(continued)

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Nov. 1987[b]	Oct. 1987[c]	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987[b]	Oct. 1987[c]	Nov. 1986
Government	**259.4**	**257.5**	**262.5**	**565.2**	**561.2**	**558.2**
Federal Government	203.3	203.5	210.8	347.6	347.4	353.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	217.6	213.8	205.0
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.5	49.3	46.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.6	4.8	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

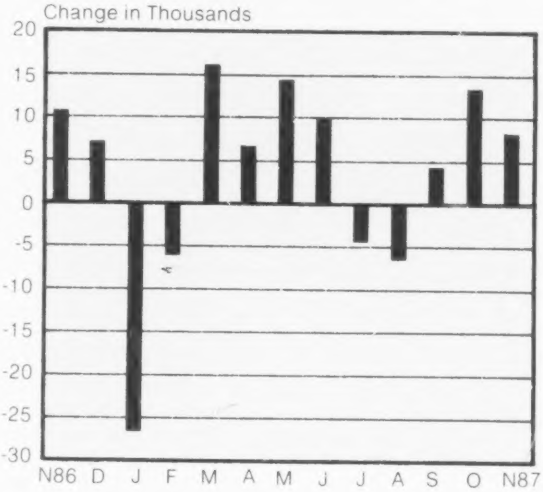
Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information & Research in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 8,000 between October and November for a 0.6 percent gain. The private sector increased by 5,900 jobs with the growth attributable to Retail Trade (6,200 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 56 percent of this seasonal job gain.

Public sector growth of 2,100 jobs, reflected gains in State and Local Government (1,800 jobs) resulting from seasonal increases in educational employment as well as growth in Federal Government (400 jobs). Sixty-one percent of State and Local Government growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs while the Maryland suburbs were responsible for the increase in Federal jobs.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
November 1986 — November 1987



Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.6 percent for a gain of 35,800 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, accounting for 74 percent of suburban growth, increased at a rate of 4.0 percent while the Maryland suburbs grew at a substantially lower rate of 1.3 percent. Private sector growth accounted for 72 percent of new suburban jobs with the leading contributors, Services (10,600 jobs) and Trade (8,300 jobs) producing 74 percent of the new private sector jobs. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 59 percent of the Services growth and 53 percent of the increased jobs in Trade. The public sector grew by 10,100 jobs over the year

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with growth in both State and Local Government (8,200 jobs) and Federal Government (1,900 jobs). Government job growth occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

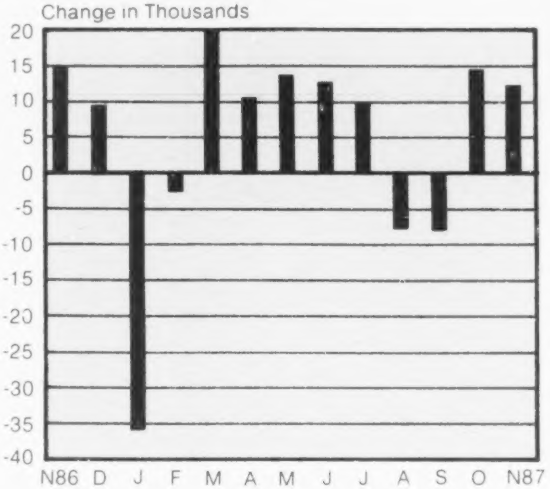
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 11,500 jobs between October and November for a monthly increase of 0.6 percent. The private sector accounted for 65 percent of total new jobs, gaining 7,500 jobs primarily as a result of seasonal growth in Retail Trade (7,200 jobs).

The public sector gained 4,000 jobs with increases in State and Local Government (3,800 jobs) and Federal Government (200 jobs). Seasonal hiring by State and Local educational institutions was responsible for a majority of the public job growth.

Over the year (November 1986 to November 1987), the area created 43,000 jobs for a growth rate of 2.1 percent. The private sector accounted for 84 percent of total new jobs growing at a rate of 2.4 percent and gaining 36,000 jobs. The leading growth contributors, Services (18,000 jobs) and Trade (9,700 jobs), were responsible for 77 percent of private job growth. Significant growth was also registered in Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (4,700 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,000 jobs) which recorded growth rates of 4.9 and 3.4 percent, respectively.

Public sector growth of 7,000 jobs over the year resulted from gains in State and Local Government (12,600 jobs) offsetting a reduction in Federal Government (5,600 jobs). Federal losses were confined to the District which accounts for 58 percent of area federal civilian employment.

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
November 1986 — November 1987

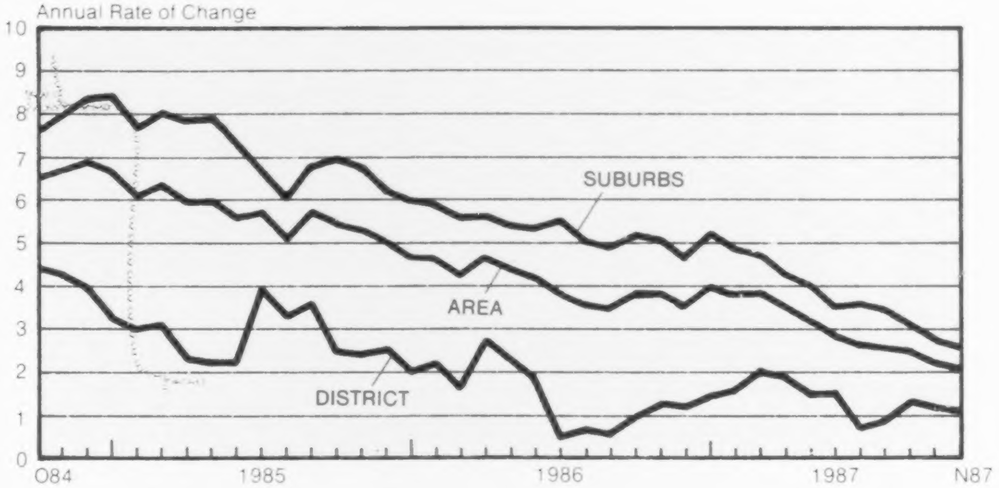


Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 37 months (October 1984 to November 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.5 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between November 1986 and November 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.1 percent.

The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most of the new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.6 percent, but below its 37 month long-term average of 5.7 percent. The over-the-year growth this November was the lowest dur-

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to November 1987



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to November 1987

The Area	
Average 37 months	4.5%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, November 1987	2.1%
Current month	2.1%
The Suburbs	
Average 37 months	5.7%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, November 1987	2.6%
Current month	2.6%
The District	
Average 37 months	2.1%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.1%

ing the 37-month span for the Area and the suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.1 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 37-month average of 2.1 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 98,400 new jobs produced between November 1984 and November 1985 to 43,000 between November 1986 and this past November. Over the past year, 35,800 new jobs were added to the suburban economy and 7,200 in the District. *However, the Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.1 percent versus 2.8 percent for the Nation).*

New Firms in the District of Columbia Third Quarter 1987

During the third Quarter of 1987 (July-September), 540 private sector firms became liable in the District of Columbia under its Unemployment Compensation Laws. These firms averaged 1,640 employees per month, and generated $6.6 million in total wages in that quarter. The average number of employees per new firm was 3. The low

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Industrial Profile:

The Business Services Industry

The December 1987 issue of the *Area Labor Summary* contained a profile of the services industry in the District tracing this industry's growth from 1976-1986. Over the study period, the Services industry grew at an annual rate of 4.2 percent, a rate much in excess of all other industries in the City. The December study also identified Business Services as the component industry within the Services industry which added the most new jobs between 1981 and 1986. The month's article profiles job growth in Business Services between March 1986 and March 1987.[1]

The U.S. Government's *Standard Industrial Classification* (SIC) manual defines Business Services firms as "establishments engaged in rendering services to other business establishments on a fee or contract basis". Business Services is divided by the SIC into 9 groups (3 digit codes) and 22 industries (4 digit codes). For purpose of this analysis, LMIR has divided the Industry into 13 groups consisting of 7 three digit industries, 5 four digit and one "other".

Business Services Employment & Jobs

In March 1987, the Business Services industry employed 47,000 workers in the District. This was 7.6 percent of all the workers in the city and 13.1 percent of those in the private sector. Firms providing management and public relations services employed the largest number of workers (14,700) or about 32 percent of all the Business Services workers. Another 13,100 people were employed by other firms providing janitorial and cleaning services and 7,400 additional workers were employed by firms providing temporary employees. These three Business Services industries (Management & Public Relations, Services to Buildings, and Personnel Supply) together employed over 75 percent of the workers in the industry.

Between March 1986 and March 1987, the Business Services Industry as a whole added 2,200 new employees. Two industry segments, Services to Buildings (1,000 new workers) and Personnel Supply (600 new workers) accounted for 73 percent of all the over-the-year job growth. Three other segments -- Computer and Data Processing, Management and Public Relations, and Detective and Protective Services -- all added 300 new employees each. Three smaller Business Services industries lost jobs and two others showed no over-the-year changes.

Business Service Firms

In March 1987, there were 2,688 firms in the Business Services industry. These companies represented 13.9 percent of all the private sector business in the District of Columbia. By far, Management and Public Relations firms were the most numerous, making up 53 percent of all businesses in the industry. Business Services, NEC (Not Elsewhere Classified) contained the second largest concentration of firms, but this unclassified group represented less than 10 percent of all firms in the industry. Four other Business Services components had more than 150 firms each--Computer and

Data Processing (195), Personnel Supply (175), Services to Buildings (169) and Mailing, Reproduction and Stenographic Supply (165).

Between March 1986 and March 1987, 95 new firms were created in Business Services. Fifty-five (55) were in the Management and Public Relations grouping, followed by Computer Processing and Personnel Supply. Three components of the Business Services Industry lost firms -- Business Services, NEC (18), Equipment Rental & Leasing (13), and Mailing, Reproduction and Stenographic Services (7).

Average Firm Size

The average firm in the Business Services industry in March 1987 had 17.7 employees, about the average size of all private sector companies in the District. On average, the largest firms were in Building Services, Personnel Services, and Protective Services. The remainder of the firms in other business services were all rather small (less than 20 employees each).

Business Services
Average Employment
March 1987

Total	**17.7**
Building Services	79.4
Personnel Supply	42.3
Protective Services	42.3
Data Processing	18.5
News Syndicates	16.0
Equipment Rental	15.5
Research Labs	11.8
Management	10.2
Advertising	10.1
Other	10.0
Businesses, NEC	9.1
Stenographic	7.2
Credit	NA

Average Pay in Business Services

Annual average pay in Business Services was $23,100 or about the same as the 1986 average of $24,300 for all private sector workers in the District.[2] But pay varied widely among the component industries in Business Services from around $46,000 per employee in Research and Development Laboratories to a low of $7,100 per employee in the Building Services industry.

On average, workers in the Business Services industry had pay increases of $1,000, or about 4.5 percent, between March 1986 and March 1987. The largest increase occurred in the Credit Reporting and Collection Industry, however, this is an industry with only eight firms and less than 100 employees. Research and Development Lab workers not only had the highest average wage, but also received the second largest over-the-year increase -- $5,000 or 13.3 percent. Computer Services workers also faired well receiving an increase of $2,000 each or 18.5 percent. Equipment Leasing, News Syndicates and Building Services workers had only nominal increases, while workers in Business Services, NEC and Other Business Services actually had reduced pay.

Observations

Business Services is the fastest growing industry in the District, but probably the least understood. Its principal industrial characteristic is diversity -- diversity of services, ranging from the highly technical functions of Computer Services and Research Laboratories, to managerial and clerical functions in the Management and Public Relations and Personnel Supply industries, to janitorial functions in the Building Services industry. Diversity of oc-

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figure is reasonable, and is due in significant measure to the fact that a large number of firms newly established and subject to the law have no employees at all. Furthermore, new firms traditionally begin with a small number of employees. The activity in this quarter for these firms does not vary significantly from quarters previously studied.

There were 150 industries represented by the 540 newly liable firms for this quarter. Of this total, seven industries had significant wage impact -- exceeding $200,000 in total wages for this quarter. This group accounted for one half of the wages paid by all new firms, but comprised only 28 percent of the total number of firms. The top industries of this group in high employment impact were the Eating and Drinking Establishments, and Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services.)Tops in average wage per employee were Business Associations; and Engineering and Architectual Services. Management, Consulting Public Relations Services; and Eating and Drinking Establishments were leaders in the number of new firms within their industries.

The seven selected industries combined averaged nearly 1,000 employees per month during the quarter, and $3,500 in wages per employee.

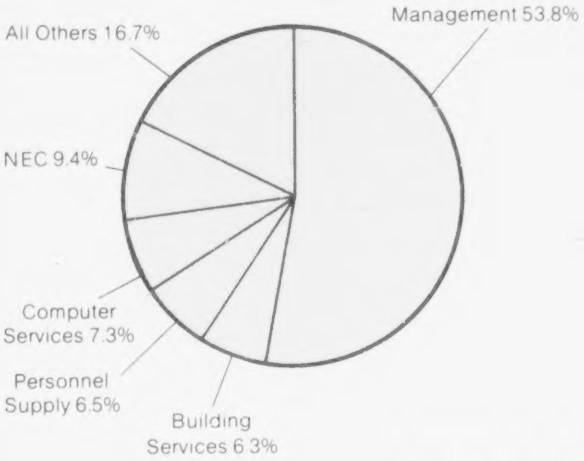
Noted among major new firms are River Club; Paolo's; Shanghi Express; James Madison, Ltd.; J.J.S. Services, Inc.; Everclean Maid Services; National Maintenance Services; Tax Executives Institute; Paisley Associates; Mott and Associates; Numarc; House Rex Associates; Talent Payroll Services; Bon Bon International; Marquis Productions, Inc.; and Resinet Corporation.

Characteristics of New Firms
District of Columbia
Third Quarter 1987

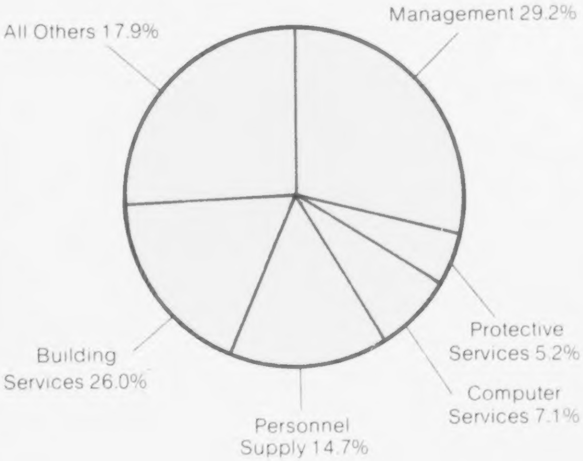
	Number of Firms	Average Monthly Employment	Average Firm Size	Gross Wages	Average Quarterly Wage
Total New Firms	**540**	**1,637**	**3.0**	**$6,635,505**	**$4,100**
Total High Wage Impact Industries	**152**	**977**	**6.6**	**3,380,846**	**3,500**
Eating and Drinking Establishments	47	370	7.8	865,877	2,300
Cleaning and Maintenance Services to Buildings	7	84	12.0	206,953	2,500
Consulting, Management and Public Relations	50	91	1.8	683,174	7,500
Legal Services	25	65	2.6	461,344	7,100
Business Associations	7	24	3.4	357,351	14,900
Engineering, Architectural and Surveying Services	10	23	2.2	233,252	10,100
Accounting, Auditing and Bookkeeping Services	6	321	53.5	572,893	1,800

Business Services
March 1987

Firms



Employment



Number of Firms in the Business Services Industry District of Columbia March 1986 and March 1987

	1986	1987	Change
Total All Business Services	**2,593**	**2,688**	**95**
Advertising	80	89	9
Credit Reporting & Collection	8	8	0
Mailing, Reproduction & Stenographic	172	165	-7
Services to Buildings	154	169	15
News Syndicates	49	50	1
Personnel Supply	145	175	30
Computer & Data Processing	173	195	22
Research & Development Labs	17	17	0
Management & Public Relations	1,392	1,447	55
Detective & Protective Services	55	55	0
Equipment Rental & Leasing	58	45	-13
Business Services, NEC	271	253	-18
Other Business Services	19	20	1

Source: ES-202 Program, Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. (DOES/LMIR).

Annual Average Wages in the Business Services Industry District of Columbia March 1986 and March 1987

	1986	1987	Change
Total All Business Services	**$22,100**	**$23,100**	**$1,000**
Advertising	34,100	37,200	3,100
Credit Reporting & Collection	21,200	28,000	6,800
Mailing, Reproduction & Stenographic	21,800	23,600	1,800
Services to Buildings	6,800	7,100	300
News Syndicates	35,300	35,500	200
Personnel Supply	12,500	13,700	1,200
Computer & Data Processing	25,400	30,100	4,700
Research & Development Labs	40,700	46,100	5,400
Management & Public Relations	39,000	41,000	2,000
Detective & Protective Services	10,500	11,700	1,200
Equipment Rental & Leasing	20,200	20,700	500
Business Services, NEC	20,400	18,900	-1,500
Other Business Services	25,600	22,400	-3,200

Source: ES-202 Program, Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. (DOES/LMIR).

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 13

Employment in the Business Services Industry
District of Columbia
March 1986 and March 1987

	1986	1987	Change
Total All Business Services	**45,600**	**47,800**	**2,200**
Advertising	800	900	100
Credit Reporting & Collection	100	**	
Mailing, Reproduction & Stenographic	1,400	1,200	-200
Services to Buildings	12,100	13,100	1,000
News Syndicates	700	800	100
Personnel Supply	6,800	7,400	600
Computer & Data Processing	3,300	3,600	300
Research & Development Labs	200	200	0
Management & Public Relations	14,400	14,700	300
Detective & Protective Services	2,300	2,600	300
Equipment Rental & Leasing	900	700	-200
Business Services, NEC	2,400	2,300	-100
Other Business Services	200	200	0

** Less than 100 employees.

Source: ES-202 Program, Employment and Wages Covered by Unemployment Insurance in the District of Columbia. (DOES/LMIR)

cupations -- ranging from highly skilled computer programmers, management consultants, and electrical engineers to clerks, janitors and guards.[3] Diversity of pay -- ranging from over $45,000 per worker to $7,000. So, a large and growing Business Services industry creates a wide range of work opportunities in the City for both highly skilled and beginning workers.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In October 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines slightly between September and October. In October, labor force activities in both the District and the Suburbs held the area's rate steady at 3.2 percent. A year ago, the area's rate was 3.3 percent. This was the thirty-fourth lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.2 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate unchanged at 2.3 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.9 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded an October rate of 4.5 percent. A year ago, it was 4.6 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had an October jobless rate of 3.7 percent down from 3.8 percent in September. A year ago, it was 4.1 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with an October preliminary unemployment rate of 6.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the thirteenth highest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the September standing. Maryland's rate edged up from 3.9 percent to 4.0 percent, while Virginia's rate edged down from

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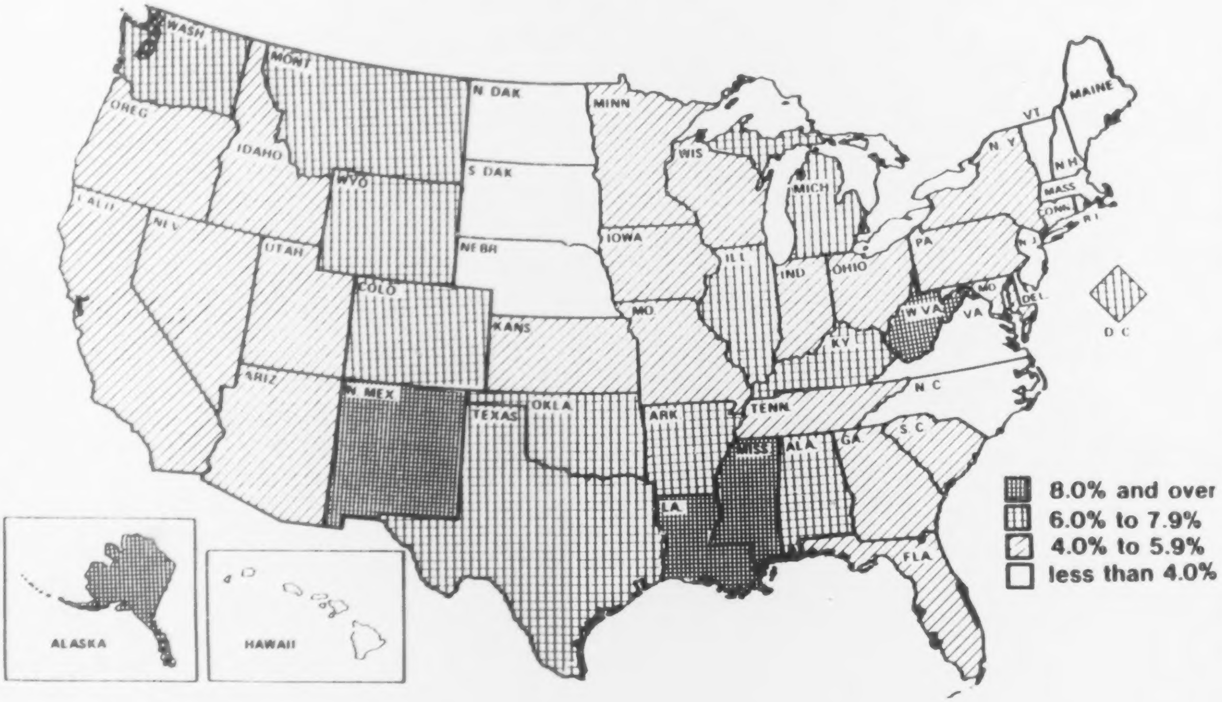
1. This study also updates a previous profile of the Business Services Industry published in the November 21, 1986 edition of the *Area Labor Summary.*

2. See the November 1987 edition of the *Area Labor Summary* for a profile of annual pay in the District in 1986.

3. Note: The November 1986 *ALS* article contains a staffing pattern of occupations in Business Services.

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1987


WASH
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MD
DEL
MO
W VA
VA
D C
KANS
KY
ARIZ
N MEX
TEXAS
OKLA
ARK
TENN
N C
S C
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
8.0% and over
6.0% to 7.9%
4.0% to 5.9%
less than 4.0%

4.0 to 3.9 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Thirty-one states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 5.7 percent in October. The District of Columbia's rate at 6.4 percent was above, and Maryland's and Virginia's were below the national rate.

Unemployment rates were lower in October 1987 than a year earlier in 46 states and the District of Columbia. Twenty states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year unemployment rate decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decreases were in Louisiana (3.2 points), Alabama (2.5 points), and Oklahoma (2.2 points).

The lowest unemployment rates for October were mostly in New England; New Hampshire, at 2.1 percent, had the lowest rate, followed by Massachusetts (2.7 percent), Delaware (2.8 percent), and Connecticut, Maine, and Rhode Island (all 2.9 percent). Even though Louisiana reported the largest over-the-year decline, it still reported the highest unemployment rate for the month -- 10.1 percent. West Virginia (9.4 percent), Mississippi (9.2 percent), and Alaska (9.1 percent) had the next highest rates.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.4 percent) had the nineteenth lowest jobless rate. This was down two notches from the September position. In October, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was unchanged at 7.2 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates, two reported higher rates, and one, Los Angeles, remained

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15

unchanged. Ten (10) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 6.5 percent or less. The District of Columbia falls under this category, but Baltimore is slightly above.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	October	
City	1987*	1986
1. Gary, IN	12.9	19.2
2. Detroit, MI	10.4	10.8
3. New Orleans, LA	9.4	11.6
4. St. Louis, MO	8.9	9.3
5. Newark, NJ	8.2	10.7
6. Birmingham, AL	8.2	10.6
7. Houston, TX	8.1	11.2
8. Cleveland, OH	7.9	11.5
9. Buffalo, NY	7.8	8.5
10. Chicago, IL	7.6	8.9
11. Dayton, OH	7.3	9.5
12. Baltimore, MD	6.9	7.3
13. Cincinnati, OH	6.8	7.7
14. Dallas, TX	6.8	6.6
15. Miami, FL	6.7	8.4
16. Los Angeles, CA	6.6	6.6
17. Atlanta, GA	6.5	7.4
18. Philadelphia, PA	6.5	6.2
19. District of Columbia	**6.4**	**7.4**
20. Pittsburgh, PA	6.2	6.8
21. Milwaukee, WI	6.1	7.0
22. New York, NY	5.8	6.9
23. Salt Lake City, UT	5.3	5.4
24. Columbus, OH	5.2	6.0
25. San Francisco, CA	4.2	5.3
26. Boston, MA	3.2	3.9

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities -- Gary (12.9 percent) and Detroit (10.4 percent). Boston had the lowest rate, unchanged at 3.2 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.2 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were Gary (6.3 percent), Cleveland (3.6 percent), Newark (2.5 percent), Birmingham (2.4 percent), and Dayton and New Orleans (both 2.2 percent each). Over the year, Philadelphia and Dallas reported increases of 0.3 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities

During the month of November 1987, the District of Columbia Processed 2,850 unemployment compensation initial claims for former workers in the City. This was 6 percent below the seasonally high October claims load. It is also the third lowest monthly claims load for 1987, ranking behind September and May in that order. November was the lowest month in claims for 1986.

The total number of weeks claimed and weeks actually compensated increased one and two percent, respectively, from last month. The direction for these measures is counter to the monthly movement for initial claims. This is reasonable because the high level of initial claimants for last month is now being reflected in the compensation phases of the process. Following the same reasoning, the total benefit outlay, at $5.1 million, is one percent above last month. The average weekly layout for this month is slightly below October, but the increase in the volume of weeks actually compensated brought the total November outlay above the October level. Compared to November 1986, the average weekly benefit amount increased six percent in the current month.

The benefit outlay for the eleven-month period of 1987 ending in November is $69 million, accounting for 395,520 idle weeks actually compensated. This compares to $67.2 million for the same period in 1986.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
November 1987

	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Percent Change From Oct. 1987	Percent Change From Nov. 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,716	2,828	2,724	- 4.0	- 0.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	28,859	28,474	31,070	+ 1.4	- 7.1
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	27,073	26,435	29,297	+ 2.4	- 7.6
Total Benefits Paid	$4,694,820	$4,613,171	$4,764,923	+ 1.8	- 1.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$173.41	$174.51	$162.64	- 0.6	+ 6.6
Number of First Payments	1,383	1,446	1,469	- 4.4	- 5.9
Number of Final Payments	731	793	821	- 7.8	-11.0
Total Beneficiaries	7,782	7,952	8,778	- 2.1	-11.3
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	90	159	106	-43.4	-15.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,113	2,158	2,640	- 2.1	-20.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,837	1,863	2,708	- 1.4	-32.2
Total Benefits Paid	$356,542	$368,098	$509,389	- 3.1	-30.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$194.09	$197.58	$188.11	- 1.8	+ 3.2
Number of First Payments	98	110	130	-10.9	-24.6
Number of Final Payments	44	51	74	-13.7	-40.5
Total Beneficiaries	524	545	774	- 3.9	-32.3
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	44	40	43	+10.0	+ 2.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	375	411	466	- 8.8	-19.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	281	334	386	-15.9	-27.2
Total Benefits Paid	$53,249	$61,650	$73,803	-13.6	-27.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.50	$184.58	$191.20	+ 2.7	- 0.9
Number of First Payments	23	21	26	+ 9.5	-11.5
Number of Final Payments	23	29	19	-20.7	+21.1
Total Beneficiaries	88	103	125	-14.6	-29.6
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,850	3,027	2,873	- 5.8	- 0.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,347	31,043	34,176	+1.0	- 8.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,191	28,632	32,391	+ 2.0	- 9.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,104,611	$5,042,919	$5,348,115	+ 1.2	- 4.6
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$174.87	$176.13	$165.11	- 0.7	+ 5.9
Number of First Payments	1,504	1,577	1,625	- 4.6	- 7.4
Number of Final Payments	798	873	914	- 8.6	-12.7
Total Beneficiaries	8,394	8,600	9,677	- 2.4	-13.3

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The number of weeks actually compensated totalled 416,150 last year. The increase in outlay this year is attributable to the higher average weekly benefit amount this year ($174.51) compared to $161.45 last year. All recipients in 1987 were on a higher scale of benefits than in 1986. At the beginning of 1986, the maximum weekly benefit amount increased from $206 to $250. All carryovers in 1986 were on the $206 scale, and new 1986 recipients were on the $250 scale. In 1987, all recipients were on the $250 scale.

Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent to 349.7 (1967=100) during the two months ended in November. For the 12-months ended in November, the local CPI-U rose 4.7 percent.

The Washington Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.7 percent from September to November. The November level of 353.1 was 5.1 percent higher than the index in November 1986.

Until November, the local and national CPI-U indexes were advancing at about the same pace. However, the September-November period saw a marked difference in the indexes. The national index was 0.9 percent higher than the local. On the other hand, over the year, the local index increased 4.7 percent versus a 4.5 percent increase for the Nation.

Locally, the September-November CPI-U increase was characterized by an acceleration in medical care, apparel and upkeep, other goods and services, and entertainment which were somewhat offset by slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly energy. Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-months period, prices of food and beverage, medical care, and other goods and services tend to be relatively higher locally. On the other hand, housing, apparel and upkeep, and transportation tend to be relatively higher nationally. Entertainment and energy are just about even.

Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	Nov. 1987	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	345.8	1.4	4.5
Washington Area	349.7	0.5	4.7
Food & Beverage	339.8	0.3	4.9
Housing	372.3	0.0	4.0
Apparel & Upkeep	253.8	1.3	7.1
Transportation	313.9	0.7	4.4
Medical Care	490.2	2.3	6.3
Entertainment	280.4	1.1	4.8
Other Goods & Services	377.2	1.9	5.7
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	167.3	–4.2	8.4

[a] 1967=100, except as noted.

[b] June 1979=100

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of November 1987 was down $4.85. Average Weekly Hours decreased 0.3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, increased 16 cents an hour.

The most significant increase occurred in Other Non-Durable Goods as Weekly Earnings rose $11.28. Weekly Hours were up 0.2 hour. Hourly Earnings increased 24 cents. The rise was due to an increase in the proportion of higher paid employees.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
November 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Oct. 1987	Nov. 1986
Total Manufacturing	**414.35**	**419.20**	**404.54**	**37.6**	**38.6**	**39.2**	**11.02**	**10.86**	**10.32**
Durable Goods	**406.21**	**419.43**	**383.46**	**39.4**	**41.0**	**41.5**	**10.31**	**10.23**	**9.24**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	422.18	480.68	426.95	39.2	43.5	43.7	10.77	11.05	9.77
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	462.24	451.73	430.34	40.3	39.8	41.7	11.47	11.35	10.32
Other Durbable Goods	364.88	380.07	342.72	38.9	41.0	40.8	9.38	9.27	8.40
Non-Durable Goods	**421.37**	**420.26**	**424.35**	**36.2**	**36.8**	**36.9**	***11.64**	**11.42**	**11.50**
Food & Kindred Products	436.73	408.44	473.98	37.2	37.3	39.4	11.74	10.95	12.03
Printing & Publishing	444.16	451.61	450.33	34.7	35.7	35.1	12.80	12.65	12.83
Other Non-Durable Goods	342.05	330.77	347.28	40.1	39.9	42.3	8.53	8.29	8.21

Total Production Workers	**November 1987** **43,200**	**October 1987** **42,600**	**November 1986** **42,300**

*Break taken in series.

Stone, Clay and Glass products had the greatest overall decrease, as Weekly Earnings dropped $58.50. Weekly Hours were down 4.3 hours. Hourly Earnings decreased 28 cents. Less overtime being worked caused the drop.

Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies continues to have more business, other than seasonal, as does Food and Kindred Products. Other Durable Goods shows higher hourly earnings because of piece work or higher incentive pay. Printing and Publishing reflects more overtime being worked.

THE DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

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COMMENTARY

PRODUCTIVITY AND EMPLOYABILITY

"Working to Keep Washington Working" is a demanding, never ending responsibility.

In this new year and others beyond it, the Department of Employment Services is committed to keeping Washington working and productive by fostering and nurturing a partnership with business, education, other government agencies, and community-based organizations that care about making a lasting impact on the lives of people.

In 1987, the Agency undertook steps to expand its involvement with various community sectors, especially education and business, to gain a better insight of job skills needed by private industry and to survey trends for the future.

Project Success and the Mayor's Summer Jobs Program provide examples of successful programs that have benefitted from the support and involvement of the business community, as well as the city's public and private school systems. A large number of the 400 high school graduates of the Class of 1987, who gained career opportunities through Project Success, are working in jobs pledged by private industry. These companies have said that they will train the new employees for jobs with upward mobility, ensuring them a bright and productive future.

This kind of partnership, in collaboration with schools and universities, is critical to preparing and retraining workers for a changing labor market. For this reason and for the first time in 1987, the Department of Employment Services launched high skilled training in two demand occupations: nursing and office automation. Job training, and in some instances retraining, in these areas and in 12 other occupational categories, are designed to ensure the productivity and employability of the city's workforce. Indeed, in this way, the Agency continues to make a significant impact on the quality of life for us all.

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DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES
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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1987 MARCH 1988

D.C. Labor Market Shows Long-Term Improvements

December Rate Drops to 6%

Labor Force

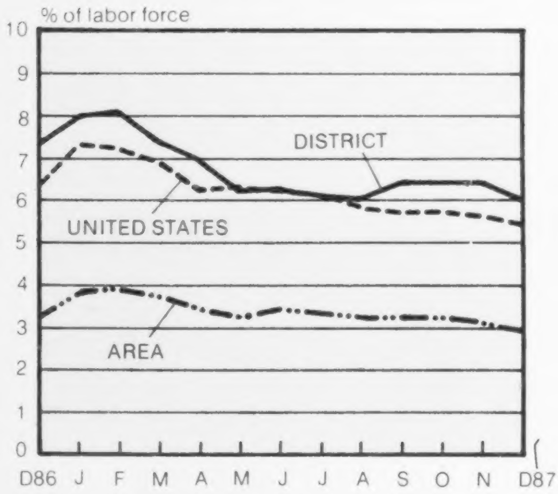
The District

Labor market activities in the District of Columbia closed out 1987 on a very positive note. The unemployment rate declined in December from 6.4 percent, where it had been locked for three months, to 6.0 percent. This was the lowest rate for the month of December since 1973, some fourteen years ago, when the rate registered 5.9 percent. Over the past sixteen years, the District's unemployment rate in December has averaged 7.9 percent, so this December's rate represents nearly a 2 percentage point improvement over the long-term monthly average.

During the month, 317,800 District residents held jobs and 20,100 were on the unemployment rolls looking for work. Compared to November, there were 1,500 fewer jobseekers and 200 more people working. Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate in the District generally has declined between November and December by one tenth of a percentage point. Thus, this year's decrease of 0.4 percentage point probably is more than seasonal and, thus, significant.

Continued on page 3

Unemployment Rates
December 1986 to December 1987



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR DECEMBER 1987 MARCH 1988

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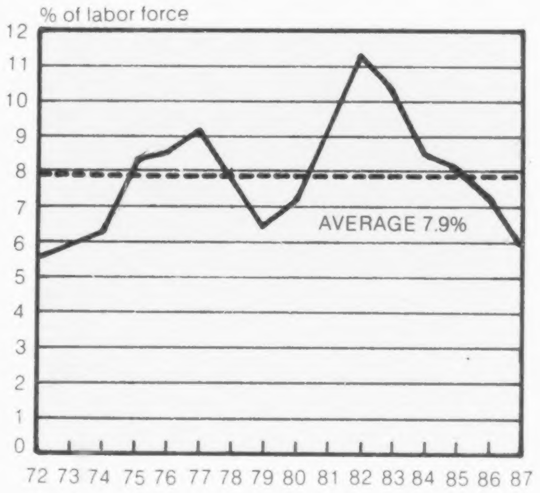
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary.* The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

Compared to December 1986, there were 13,400 more District residents with jobs--an increase of 4.4 percent. Unemployment rolls over the year declined by 4,000 workers--a decrease of 16.6 percent. As a result of improved employment and decreased unemployment, the unemployment rate in December was 1.3 percentage points lower than December 1986.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of December 1972-1987



Based on preliminary monthly estimates, the District's annual unemployment rate for all of 1987 should be around 6.7 percent. This is down from 7.6 percent in 1986 and down from the record high of 11.7 percent set in 1983, just four short years ago. This year's rate is the lowest annual average rate recorded in the District since 1974 (thirteen years ago) when the rate was 6.0 percent.

Thus the current labor market status of District residents documents a strong economic recovery from the recessions of the early 1980's and very positive long-term changes fueled by strong private sector job growth in the District and the Area.[1]

Seasonally unadjusted unemployment among all civilian workers in the United States in December was 5.4 percent, down from 6.3 percent in December of last year.

The Area & Suburbs

Unemployment in the Washington Metropolitan Area dropped below 3 percent to 2.9 percent. This is the lowest December rate for the Area since 1971 when the rate was 2.7 percent. The suburban rate, also recorded a small decrease from 2.4 percent to 2.3 percent. The Area's decrease was generated by a 3,300 person monthly reduction in the unemployment rolls (45 percent of whom were District residents). Most of the increase on the Area's employment side of the ledger (98 percent) occurred among suburban residents.

Over the year, (December 1986 to December 1987), the number of unemployed Area residents declined by 5,500, nearly 73 percent of whom were District residents. On the jobs side, employment in the Area increased by 69,100 new workers. Nearly 20 percent of the increase in employment occurred among District residents, even though they account for only about 16 percent of the Area's labor force. Thus, over the year, District residents have increased their share of regional jobs and decreased their share of joblessness.

With unemployment measuring 2.9 percent

Continued on page 4

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[1] For a review of labor market activities in 1987, a preview of 1988 and a preliminary look at the turn of the century, see the January edition of the Department of Employment Services' monthly magazine, **Employment Today.** Free copies of the magazine may be ordered by calling (202) 639-1000.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA, December 1987[a]

					Net Change From	
	Dec.[b] 1987	Nov.[c] 1987	Dec. 1986	Nov. 1986	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	338,000	339,100	328,400	327,100	-1,100	9,600
Total Employed	317,800	317,600	304,400	303,300	200	13,400
Total Unemployment	20,100	21,600	24,100	23,800	-1,500	-4,000
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.0	6.4	7.3	7.3	-0.4	-1.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,805,500	1,797,100	1,751,400	1,749,300	8,400	54,100
Total Employed	1,763,600	1,753,200	1,707,900	1,705,700	10,400	55,700
Total Unemployed	42,000	43,800	43,500	43,600	—1,800	-1,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	—0.1	—0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,143,500	2,136,200	2,079,800	2,076,400	7,300	63,700
Total Employed	2,081,400	2,070,800	2,012,300	2,009,000	10,600	69,100
Total Unemployed	62,100	65,400	67,600	67,400	-3,300	—5,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.2	-0.2	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

in the Area, 2.3 percent in the suburbs, and only 6.0 percent in the District, the local labor market is very tight. Only in the District does there appear to be a small supply of readily available workers and that supply is relatively small. Thus, labor shortages now constitute the major labor market problem in the Metropolitan Area.

Based on preliminary monthly estimates, unemployment for all of 1987 measured 3.4 percent of the Area's labor force. Like in the District, this is a low not seen since the early 1970's. In 1972, the Area's rate was 3.3 percent.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
December 1987 & December 1986
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
DECEMBER 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.3	32.4
Suburbs	84.2	84.7	67.6
DECEMBER 1986			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.1	35.7
Suburbs	84.2	84.9	64.3

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,605 in December 1987 -- down 68 claimants from November. In December, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 26 percent of the total December claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers at 25 percent. Service workers accounted for another 22 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.6 weeks for all claimants -- down from 10.0 weeks in November.

Over the month, the duration for males declined from 9.8 weeks to 9.4 weeks, while that for females decreased from 10.2 to 9.8 weeks. In December 1986, the average duration for males was 9.3 weeks and 9.9 weeks for females.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Dec.[a] 1987	Nov.[b] 1987	Dec.[b] 1986
District of Columbia	6.0	6.4	7.3
Calvert County	4.1	4.2	3.8
Prince Georges County	3.1	3.4	3.0
Charles County	3.0	3.2	2.5
Frederick County	2.9	2.9	3.1
Stafford County	2.5	2.4	2.6
Prince William County	2.3	2.1	2.2
Montgomery County	2.2	2.4	2.1
Alexandria City	2.0	2.0	3.1
Falls Church City	1.9	1.9	1.8
Fairfax County	1.8	1.8	2.2
Arlington County	1.8	1.7	2.2
Fairfax City	1.6	1.6	2.2
Manassas City	1.6	1.5	2.0
Loudoun County	1.5	1.6	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.5	1.8

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District increased 3,700 for a 0.6 percent gain between November and December. Private sector growth was responsible for 70 percent of the increase with 2,600 new jobs. Services and Trade accounted for 92 percent of private sector growth with gains of 1,400 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. The prime contributor to Services growth was Business Services (600 jobs), while holiday related seasonal gains in Retail Trade accounted for the increased jobs in Trade.

The public sector grew by 1,100 jobs. All gains were seasonal in the Federal Government, primarily at the Postal Service and the Kennedy Center.

Over the year, (December 1986 to December 1987), the number of District jobs rose by 1.4 percent for a gain of 9,000 jobs. The private sector gained 11,500 jobs for a substantial 3.0 percent rate of growth. Services accounted for 72 percent of this growth with the leading jobs contributors being All Other Services (2,200 jobs) and Hotels (2,000 jobs). Significant Services sector growth was also registered in Business Services (1,300 jobs), Health Services (1,300 jobs) and Legal Services (1,000 jobs). Retail Trade contributed 2,100 new jobs with the major producer being Eating and Drinking Places (1,700 jobs), while Construction added 1,000 new jobs.

The public sector lost 2,500 jobs, for an over-the-year decline of 1.0 percent, as a sizable loss in Federal Government (6,600 jobs) was partially offset by growth in State and Local Government (4,200 jobs). The

Continued on page 6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work^a

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Dec. 1987^b	Nov. 1987^c	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987^b	Nov. 1987^c	Dec. 1986
Total	**656.0**	**652.3**	**647.0**	**2,089.3**	**2,074.6**	**2,039.0**
Total Private Sector	395.5	392.9	384.0	1,520.8	1,508.7	1,479.2
Total Government	260.5	259.4	263.0	568.5	565.9	559.8
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**15.9**	**15.9**	**15.6**	**86.4**	**86.2**	**86.1**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	42.0	42.6
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.4	3.4
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.5	22.6
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	17.1	16.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.3	44.2	43.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.6	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.0	11.7	31.7	31.7	30.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	7.0	7.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.8**	**0.9**	**0.9**
Construction	**15.3**	**15.3**	**14.3**	**125.1**	**125.5**	**123.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.8**	**24.8**	**24.4**	**102.0**	**101.1**	**96.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	4.8
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.3	45.4	42.5
All Transportation	9.5	9.5	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.3	15.3	15.0	50.7	50.7	49.3
Trade	**67.3**	**66.3**	**65.3**	**436.1**	**426.9**	**424.9**
Wholesale	9.0	9.0	9.0	78.6	78.3	75.1
Retail	58.3	57.3	56.2	357.5	348.6	349.8
General Merchandise	4.9	4.7	5.1	46.1	42.9	46.8
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.1	46.8	48.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.7	38.7	37.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	28.4	26.8	27.8
Eating & Drinking Places	27.7	27.6	26.0	109.7	108.8	104.3
All Other Retail	25.7	25.0	25.1	87.6	84.5	85.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**36.6**	**36.5**	**37.1**	**121.4**	**121.2**	**117.5**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.4	22.2	22.1	22.0
All Other	29.5	29.3	29.7	99.2	99.1	95.5
Services	**235.5**	**234.1**	**227.2**	**649.1**	**646.9**	**629.3**
Hotels & Lodging Places	17.2	16.9	15.2	34.5	34.2	32.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.2	23.9	23.7	23.8
Business Services	51.6	51.0	50.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.5	34.4	33.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.8	24.6	23.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.7	30.6	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.6	72.5	70.4	590.7	589.1	573.2

(continued)

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Dec. 1987[b]	Nov. 1987[c]	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987[b]	Nov. 1987[c]	Dec. 1986
Government	**260.5**	**259.4**	**263.0**	**568.5**	**565.9**	**559.8**
Federal Government	204.4	203.3	211.0	350.0	348.2	354.8
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	218.5	217.7	205.0
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.6	51.5	46.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.6	4.6	5.1	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information & Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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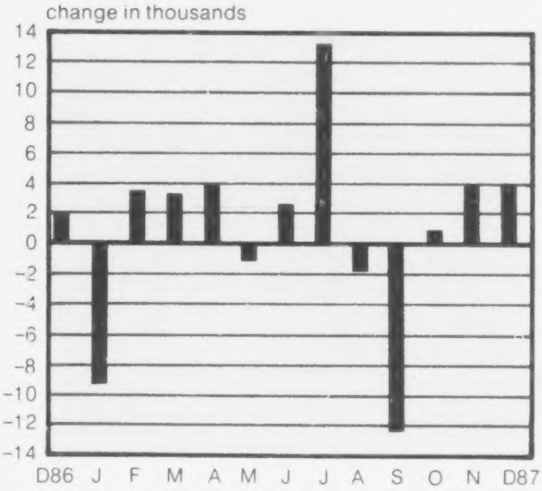
Monthly Job Growth
The District
December 1986-December 1987



transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government accounted in large measure for this shift in employment.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.8 percent for a gain of 11,000 jobs between November and December. The private sector accounted for 86 percent of the growth with seasonally induced gains in Trade (8,200 jobs) responsible for 86 percent of private sector gains. A slight majority (54 percent) of this trade gain was concentrated in the Maryland suburbs.

The private sector increased by 1,500 jobs with gains in both Federal Government (700 jobs) and State and Local Government (700 jobs), with the two suburban areas sharing equally in this growth.

Over the year (December 1986 to December 1987), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.0 percent for a gain of 41,300 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, grew at a rate of 4.4 percent accounting for 72 percent of the new jobs created while the Maryland suburbs grew at a rate of 1.6 percent.

The private sector accounted for 73 percent of total growth with the prime contributors Services--(11,500 jobs) and Trade (9,200 jobs)--responsible for 69 percent of the new private sector jobs. Sixty-three percent of the Services growth and 53 percent of the new jobs in Trade are attributable to the Virginia suburbs. The Maryland suburbs

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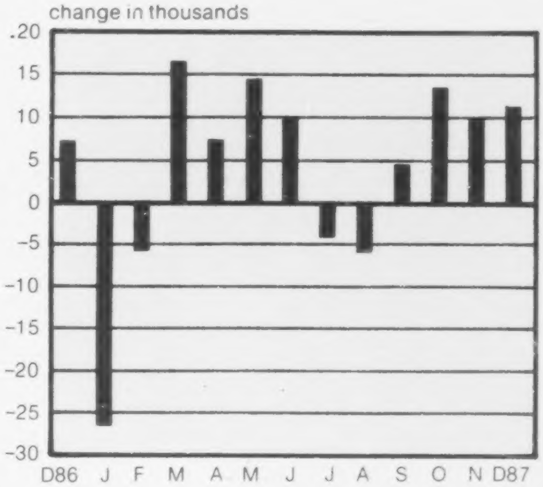
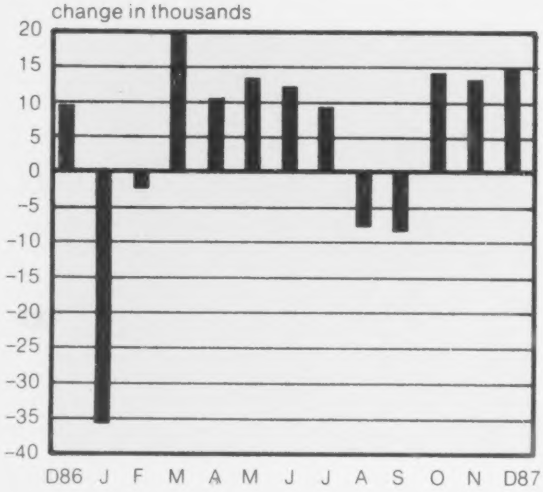

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
December 1986-December 1987

were responsible for 53 percent of the growth in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,900 jobs), while 73 percent of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs) occurred in the Virginia suburbs. Public sector growth of 11,200 jobs was reflective of gains in both State and Local Government (9,300 jobs) and Federal Government (1,800 jobs) occurring entirely in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 14,700 jobs between November and December for a 0.7 percent rate of growth. The private sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent, creating 12,100 jobs with seasonal gains in Trade (9,200 jobs) and a 2,200 job increase in Services.

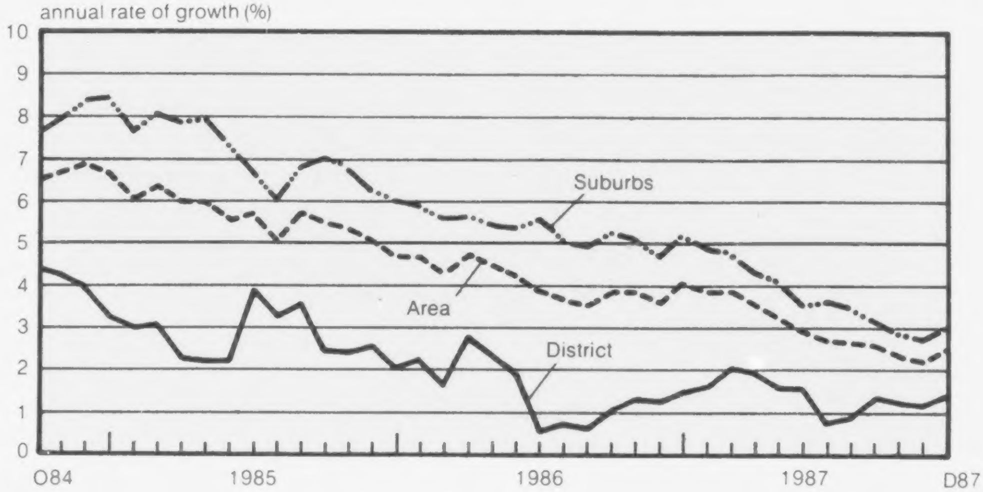
The public sector gained 2,600 jobs with increases in both Federal Government (1,800 jobs) and State and Local Government (800 jobs).


Monthly Job Growth
The Area
December 1986-December 1987

Over the year, (December 1986 to December 1987), the area grew at a rate of 2.5 percent, creating 50,300 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the growth, adding 41,600 jobs and experiencing a 2.8 percent rate of growth. The leaders in growth, Services (19,800 jobs) and Trade (11,200 jobs), were responsible for three of every four new private sector jobs. Significant growth also occurred in Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (5,300 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (3,900 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.6 percent for a gain of 8,700 jobs with substantial growth in State and Local Government (13,500 jobs) offsetting a decline in Federal Government (4,800 jobs). The suburbs were responsible for 69 percent of the new State and Local Government jobs, while the Federal Government reductions were confined to the District which accounts for 58 percent of area federal jobs.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 to December 1987



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 38 months (October 1984 to December 1987), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.4 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between December 1986 and December 1987, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.5 percent.

The suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.0 percent, but below its 38 month long-term average of 5.6 percent. The over-the-year growth turned upward this December for the first time in 11 months in the Area, and the first time in 5 months in the suburbs. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.4 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 38-month average of 2.1 percent.

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to December 1987

The Area	
Average 38 months	4.4%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, November 1987	2.2%
Current month	2.5%
The Suburbs	
Average 38 months	5.6%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, November 1987	2.7%
Current month	3.0%
The District	
Average 38 months	2.1%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, July 1986	0.5%
Current month	1.4%

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 93,900 new jobs produced between December 1984 and December 1985 to 50,300 between December 1986 and this past December. Over the past year, 41,300 new jobs were added to

Continued on page 19

Labor Force Profile:

Black Youth & Young Adults in the District

One of the major program priorities of the District government and the Department of Employment Services is the training and employment of youths and young adults (16-24 year olds). This *Area Labor Summary* article reviews the labor force status of these young workers over the past several years. Because unemployment in the District is concentrated primarily among black workers, the study focuses on young blacks. The period covers three years of economic recovery from record high levels of unemployment set in 1983 when the City's overall unemployment rate reached 11.7 percent of the labor force. Annual average data from the Current Population survey (CPS) is utilized in this study.[1]

From a historical point of view, unemployment among young, especially young blacks, is always proportionately among the highest of all demographic groups. This is true across the country and in the District. It was also true during this study period (1983-1986). For example, in 1983, the unemployment rate for all workers in the United States averaged 9.6 percent, but the rate for black teenagers (16-19) averaged 48.5 percent. By 1986, the U.S. rate had fallen to 7.0 percent overall, but the black youth rate was still 39.3 percent. In the District, the corresponding figures were: unemployment rate in 1983, 11.7 percent; black teenage unemployment 52.4 percent. In 1986, total unemployment was 7.7 percent and black teenage unemployment was 31.1 percent. Thus, unemployment among the young tends to rise and fall along with the general level of unemployment, but proportionately, it is always much higher among the young.

The Teenage and Young Adult Population in the District

Over the three-year-study period, the number of black youths residing in the District declined. In 1983, there were an estimated 80,000 black youths between the ages of 16-24. They represented about 16 percent of the District's "NonInstitutional Population" (the working age population 16 years and above). However, between 1983 and 1986, young blacks of working age declined significantly by an estimated 12,000 individuals, or by 15 percent.

Youth Labor Force

In 1986, about 65 percent of the 68,000 District black youths were active participants in the labor market, either working or seeking work. This participation level was up significantly from 1983, by some 7 percentage points. The lower participation level in 1983 probably reflected the economic condition of the labor market during the year.

There was, however, a significant difference in participation by teenagers (16-19) and young adults (20-24). Labor force participation by teenagers ranged from a low of about 39 percent in 1983 to a high of nearly 47 percent in 1985. Participation among the older group, on the other hand, grew from about 58 percent in 1983 to nearly 65 percent in 1986. The younger group is still

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[1] The Current Population Survey (CPS) is a monthly household survey conducted by the Bureau of Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics. BLS uses the survey to prepare the monthly labor force estimates for the United States. Local CPS samples are not large enough to provide statistically relible monthly estimates in the District or most states, but annual averages from the survey do provide reasonably reliable local estimates of the labor force status.

Labor Force Status Of Black Youth and Young Adults
District of Columbia
1983-1986
(annual averages in thousands)

	Non-Inst. Population	Participation Rate	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment	Rate
1983						
16-19	29	38.8	11	5	6	52.4
20-24	51	69.4	35	25	11	30.0
Both	80	57.5	46	30	17	37.0
1984						
16-19	28	45.4	13	8	5	40.5
20-24	44	72.0	32	24	7	23.0
Both	72	62.5	45	32	12	26.7
1985						
16-19	32	46.6	15	10	5	34.8
20-24	40	72.4	29	22	7	24.2
Both	72	61.1	44	32	12	27.3
1986						
16-19	27	43.6	12	8	4	31.1
20-24	41	76.6	32	25	7	21.7
Both	68	64.7	44	33	11	25.0

Source: Current Population Survey

of school attendance age. In fact, of the 15,000 District teenagers not in the labor force in 1986, 73 percent told CPS census takers that the reason they were not seeking work was because they were attending school. (Note, labor force participation by this younger group is examined in more detail in a subsequent section of this profile.)

In 1986, black teenagers and young adults comprised approximately 13.4 percent of the District's labor force, down from three years earlier, but a decline (0.7 percent) which was smaller than their decline in population. This relationship between changes in population and labor force reflects, of course, the improvement in their labor force participation rate. In 1986, there were actually about the same number of young workers as in 1983, but a smaller number of young people in the City.

Youth Employment
Between 1983 and 1986, employment of District residents of all ages increased by 15,000 or 5.2 percent. Employed black youths and young adults in both years represented about 10 percent of all working residents. Young workers shared equally in the jobs created by the recovery and maintained their relative share of jobs, despite the fact, they held a smaller share of the population in 1986.

Youth Unemployment
As a group, the unemployment rate among teenagers and young adults declined some 12 percentage points between 1983 and

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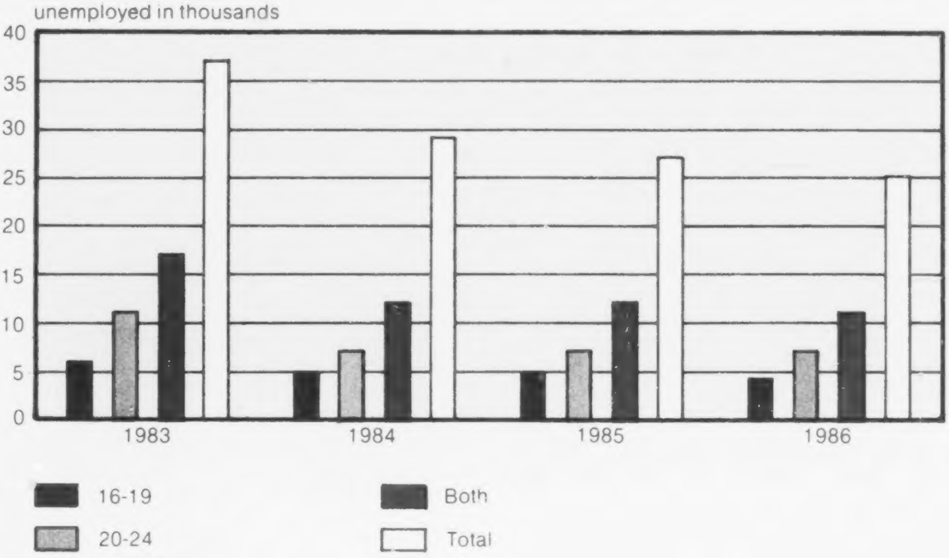
Unemployment Among Black Youth and Young Adults
The District of Columbia 1983-1986



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1986. Numerically, this represented a decline of 6,000 jobless youths or nearly half (46 percent) of the total reduction in unemployment in the City. But in 1986, unemployment still affected one of every four of these young workers. This was more than three times the rate for all workers in the City. Over the study period, these young workers comprised approximately 13-14 percent of the labor force. As a group, they comprised approximately 44 percent of the total jobless population. This group of young black workers clearly represents a major source of unemployment in the District.

The Youth and Young Adult Labor force in the Year 2000[2]

The youthful labor force (ages 16-24) in the year 2000, projected at current labor force participation rates, will be significantly smaller. The young labor force will decline by over 26,000 workers--a reduction of 39 percent. Thus, at the turn of the century, there will be a shortage of new workers entering the labor force to fill entry level jobs. If the current labor force participation rate of black teenagers (43.6 percent) in the District can be raised to the current level of all U.S. teenagers (54.7 percent), by the year 2000, this would add approximately 4,000 additional young workers to the labor force.

Youth and Young Adult Labor Force
District of Columbia
1985 & Projected to 2000*

	1985	1990	1995	2000
16-19	19,315	16,088	14,170	15,740
20-24	47,415	33,934	28,265	24,895
Both	66,730	50,022	42,435	40,635

** Projected at 1986 labor force participation rates.*

Special Comparative Analysis—Black Teenagers

Data contained in the annual Bureau of

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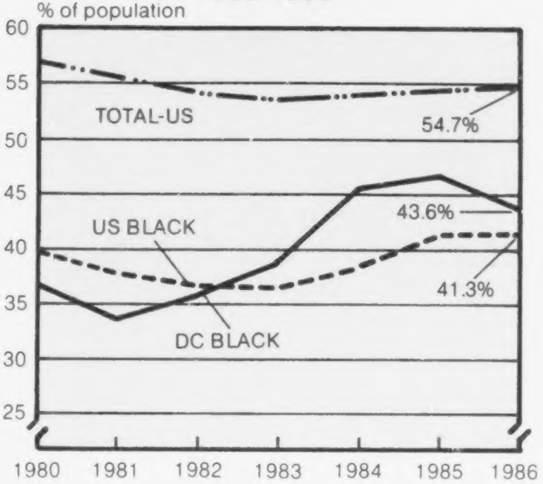
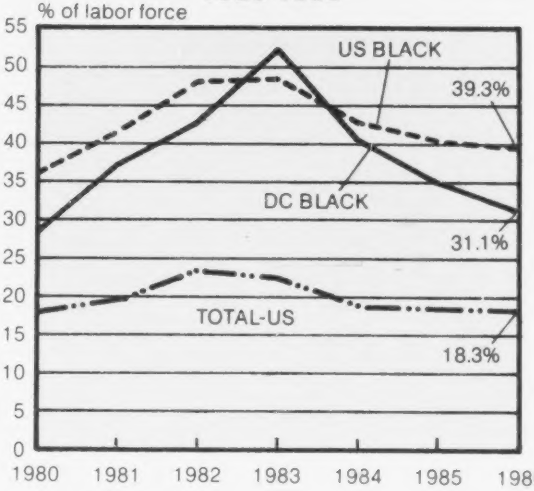
[2] For a profile of the District's total working age population in the year 2000, see the November 1987 edition of the Department's **Area Labor Summary**.



Labor Force Participation Rates
Youth 16-19
US Total, US Blacks & DC Blacks
1980-1986



Unemployment Rates
Youth 16-19
US Total, US Blacks & DC Blacks
1980-1986

Labor Statistics' publication, **Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment** permits additional comparisons of work statistics for teenagers, but not for young adults 20-24. Our teenage analysis compares labor participation rates and unemployment rates for all teenagers in the United States. Both black teenagers in the United States and black teenagers in the District are included. For this special analysis, the period is 1980-1986.

Teenage Labor Force Participation

Labor force participation of black teenagers in the United States and in the District tends to be significantly lower than for all teenagers across the country. However, there appears to be a tendency towards black youths closing the gap, especially in the District during the past four years. For example, in 1980, the difference between participation rates of all teenagers in the United States and black teenagers in the District was 20.2 percentage points. By 1986, the difference had closed to 10.8 percentage points. There was also a small (3 percent) decrease between 1985 and 1986. This will bear watching in the future.

Youth* Labor Force Participation Rates
for the United States
Blacks Youth in the U.S. & the District
1980-1986
(annual averages-percent)

	U.S. Total	U.S. Blacks	D.C. Blacks
1980	56.9	39.5	36.7
1981	55.4	37.7	33.5
1982	54.1	36.6	35.7
1983	53.5	36.4	38.8
1984	53.9	38.3	45.4
1985	54.5	41.2	46.6
1986	54.7	41.3	43.6

* 16-19 year olds
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1980 thru 1986.

Unemployment Rates

Over the six-year period, black youth unemployment rates in the United States were more than double the rate for all American teenagers. While black District youths have had unemployment rates much in excess of all teenagers across the Nation, District rates in all but one year (1983) were below those of their national black counterparts.

Continued on page 14

Continued from page 13

Youth* Unemployment Rates
for the United States
Blacks Youth in the U.S. & the District
1980-1986
(annual averages-percent)

	U.S. Total	U.S. Blacks	D.C. Blacks
1980	17.7	35.8	28.0
1981	19.6	41.4	37.1
1982	23.2	48.0	42.8
1983	22.4	48.5	52.4
1984	18.9	42.7	40.5
1985	18.6	40.2	34.8
1986	18.3	39.3	31.1

* 16-19 year olds
Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics.
Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1980 thru 1986.

Observations

The number of young blacks (16-24 year olds) in the District has declined in recent years, but this was not evidenced in the labor market, because proportionately more youths were working or looking for work. District youths have benefited from the recent expansion of jobs in the District and the Area, as well as, from special District government programs. But their incidence of unemployment is still numerically and relatively very high, for they represent more than forty percent of the total jobless in the City. Still unemployment among young black workers in the District tends to be less severe than for black teenagers across the country.

The shrinking youth population in the District will continue over the next twelve years creating between now and the turn of the century shortages of new workers for entry level jobs normally filled by the young.

Because of this future shortage of young workers, additional public and private resources will be necessary to assure that the smaller supply of young workers is adequately prepared for the jobs of tomorrow.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

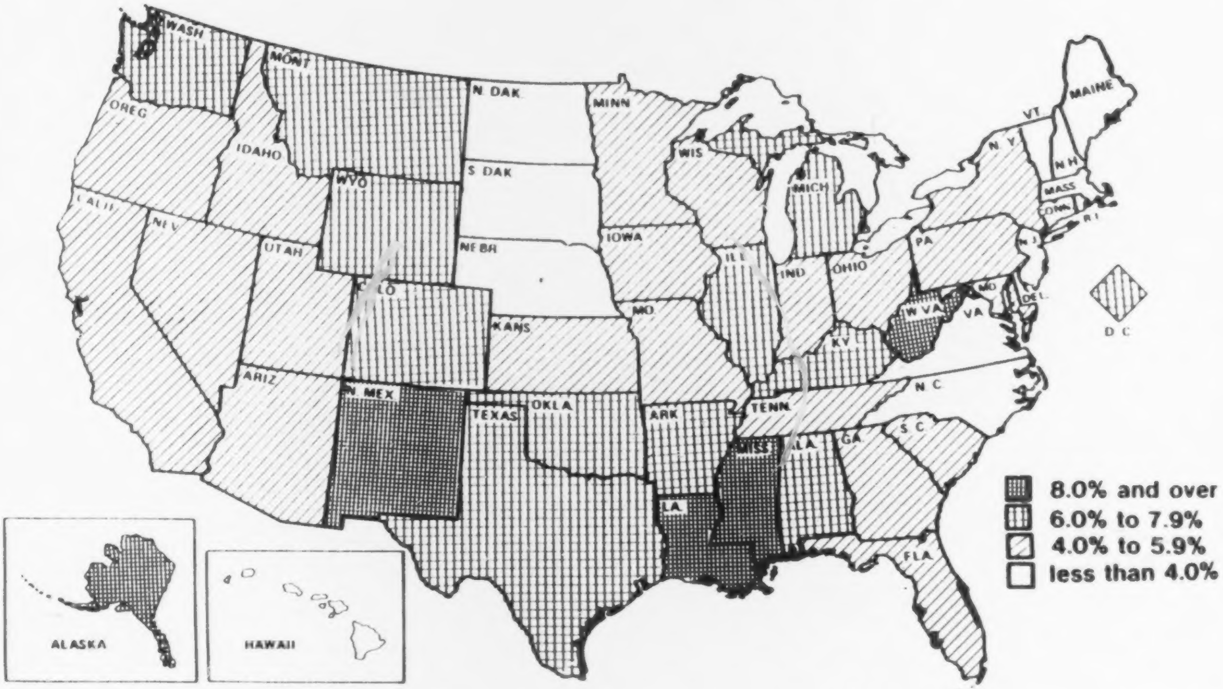
In November 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate declines somewhat between October and November. In November, the decline in unemployment and the small rise in employment resulted in the unemployment rate declining by 0.1 percent to 3.1 percent. This was the twenty-seventh lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.2 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.1 percent was the second lowest recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate unchanged at 2.0 percent. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.1 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a November rate of 4.5, also unchanged from October. A year ago, it was 4.6 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a November jobless rate of 3.4 percent down from 3.7 percent in October. A year ago, it was 4.3 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a November preliminary unemployment rate of 6.4 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the fifteenth highest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches above the October standing. Maryland's rate

Unemployment Rates by State, October 1987


WASH
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OHIO
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W VA
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DEL
VA
D C
KY
N.C.
TENN
ARIZ
N MEX
TEXAS
OKLA
ARK
S C
MISS
ALA
GA
LA
FLA
ALASKA
HAWAII
▦ 8.0% and over
▥ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

edged up from 4.0 percent to 4.1 percent in November. Virginia's rate at 3.6 percent was down from 3.9 percent in October. Maryland and Virginia ranked fortieth and forty-first, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Twenty-six states reported rates at or below the national unadjusted rate of 5.6 in November. The District of Columbia's rate, at 6.4 percent was above, and Maryland's and Virginia's were below the national rate.

Twenty states reported over-the-year unemployment rate decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Louisiana (2.9 points), Alabama (2.7 points), Oregon (2.3 points), and Wyoming (2.2 points).

New Hampshire, at 2.2 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the Nation for November. Massachusetts (2.3 percent), Delaware (2.9 percent), Rhode Island (3.1 percent), and Connecticut and New Jersey (both 3.2 percent) had the next lowest rates. Twenty-four other states reported rates below 6 percent. Five states had rates exceeding 8.0 percent--West Virginia (10.8 percent), Louisiana (10.5 percent), Alaska (9.6 percent), Mississippi (9.4 percent), and New Mexico (8.7 percent).

Cities

In comparison with 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.4 percent) had the eighteenth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from the October position at seventeenth. In November, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.8 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty four reported lower jobless rates and two reported higher rates. Nine (9) of the selected cities have jobless rates of 6.5 or less. The District of Columbia falls under this category.

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	City	November 1987*	November 1986
1.	Gary, IN	12.2	19.0
2.	Detroit, MI	10.7	11.0
3.	New Orleans, LA	9.5	11.5
4.	St. Louis, MO	8.7	9.3
5.	Houston, TX	8.5	10.9
6.	Cleveland, OH	8.1	10.1
7.	Birmingham, AL	7.9	10.5
8.	Chicago, IL	7.5	8.3
9.	Dayton, OH	7.4	9.1
10.	Newark, NJ	7.1	9.2
11.	Buffalo, NY	7.1	8.7
12.	Dallas, TX	7.1	6.6
13.	Atlanta, GA	6.9	7.5
14.	Milwaukee, WI	6.9	7.2
15.	Miami, FL	6.8	8.0
16.	Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.2
17.	New York, NY	6.6	6.1
18.	**District of Columbia**	**6.4**	**7.3**
19.	Cincinnati, OH	6.2	7.3
20.	Pittsburgh, PA	6.1	6.6
21.	Philadelphia, PA	6.0	6.3
22.	Salt Lake City, UT	5.6	5.4
23.	Columbus, OH	5.2	5.5
24.	Los Angeles, CA	5.0	7.2
25.	San Francisco, CA	4.1	5.4
26.	Boston, MA	2.7	4.1

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

The District's rate normally is much higher than the Baltimore rate. But in recent months, the trend reversed itself. In November, the former was 6.4 percent while the latter was slightly above at 6.8 percent. Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities--Gary (12.2 percent) and Detroit (10.7 percent). Boston had the lowest rate, unchanged at 2.7 percent, followed by San Francisco at 4.1 percent. The largest over-the-year declines in joblessness were in Gary (6.8 percent), Birmingham (2.6 percent) and Houston (2.4 percent). Over the year, New York and Salt Lake City reported increases in joblessness of 0.5 percent and 0.2 percent, respectively.

Departments

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of December 1987 showed a $17.90 increase. Average Weekly Hours increased 1.7 hours, as Average Hourly Earnings dropped 2 cents an hour.

Stone, Clay and Glass Products registered the largest increase. Weekly Earnings went up $68.77. Weekly hours showed an increase of 5 hours. Hourly Earnings were up 36 cents. The overall increase was due to overtime being worked.

Food and Kindred Products had the most significant decrease because of less business, other than seasonal. Weekly Earnings were down $2.48, as Weekly Hours decreased 0.7 hour. Hourly Earnings were down 27 cents an hour.

Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had more business this month. Printing and Publishing's data increase was due to more overtime being worked.

Unemployment Insurance Activities December 1987

There were 3,500 initial claims taken in December 1987 for unemployment com-

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
December 1987

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986
Total Manufacturing	**436.61**	**418.72**	**405.07**	**39.8**	**38.1**	**38.8**	**10.97**	**10.99**	**10.44**
Durable Goods	**446.42**	**414.23**	**393.30**	**43.3**	**40.1**	**41.4**	**10.31**	**10.33**	**9.50**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	483.11	414.34	422.06	44.2	39.2	43.2	10.93	10.57	9.77
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	467.49	464.22	457.87	40.9	40.9	42.2	11.43	11.35	10.85
Other Durbable Goods	422.31	381.84	342.59	44.5	39.9	40.4	*9.49	9.57	8.48
Non-Durable Goods	**429.62**	**420.78**	**416.42**	**37.1**	**36.4**	**36.4**	**11.58**	**11.56**	**11.44**
Food & Kindred Products	427.69	430.17	474.02	38.6	37.9	39.7	11.08	11.35	11.94
Printing & Publishing	460.03	445.67	443.58	35.8	34.9	34.9	12.85	12.77	12.71
Other Non-Durable Goods	340.05	342.05	333.74	40.1	40.1	40.8	8.48	8.53	8.18

Total Production Workers	**December 1987**	**November 1987**	**December 1986**
	43,100	**43,000**	**41,800**

*Break taken in series.

pensation benefits from former workers in the District of Columbia. This was 23 percent above the previous month. Likewise, the monthly movement in weeks of joblessness claimed and weeks actually compensated was up--13 and 15 percent, respectively. All the other measures increased substantially over the month also, with the exception of the average weekly benefit payment. By its very nature, the payment was not expected to change significantly. The substantial monthly swings appear seasonal--associated with weather and related causes. The same pattern and general magnitudes were evident during 1986 and 1985. The total benefit outlay for the month was $5.9 million.

Compared to December of last year, all measures for total programs declined except the average weekly benefit amount. This was also expected based on the general increases in the wage bases that determine benefit amounts. The total outlay in December 1986 was $6.9 million.

The fourth quarter of 1987 showed decreases from 1986 in three of four selected activities. In another case cited earlier, as expected, the increase was in the average weekly benefit amount. The quarterly data indicate that of the three years shown, 1986 was the peak year in general activity. However, a review of 1986 shows that the general activity declined steadily each quarter during the year.

The annual data for 1985 through 1987 indicate the same trend for the most part as the quarterly analyses. The outlay in 1986 was 16 percent above 1985, principally due to the increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $206 to $250 effective January 1986. The average weekly payout increased as a result. In addition, the number of idle weeks compensated in 1987 rose 5 percent from the previous year. In 1987, claims and weeks compensated declined approximately 7 percent, but the total outlay increased slightly. The increase

Continued on page 19

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
December 1987

	Dec. 1987	Nov. 1987	Dec. 1986	Percent Change From Nov. 1987	Percent Change From Dec. 1986
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,356	2,716	3,674	+23.6	- 8.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,617	28,859	39,463	+13.0	-17.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,058	27,073	38,103	+14.7	-18.5
Total Benefits Paid	$5,463,712	$4,694,820	$6,244,213	+16.4	-12.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$175.92	$173.41	$163.88	+ 1.4	+ 7.3
Number of First Payments	1,685	1,383	1,891	+21.8	-10.9
Number of Final Payments	865	731	997	+18.3	-13.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,455	7,782	9,719	+ 8.6	-13.0
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	111	90	140	+23.3	-20.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,287	2,113	3,076	+ 8.2	-25.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,173	1,837	3,208	+18.3	-32.3
Total Benefits Paid	$412,154	$356,542	$610,706	+15.6	-32.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.67	$194.09	$190.37	- 2.3	- 0.4
Number of First Payments	109	98	122	+11.2	-10.7
Number of Final Payments	75	44	91	+70.5	-17.6
Total Beneficiaries	574	524	790	+ 9.5	-27.3
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	37	44	52	-15.9	-28.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	366	375	610	- 2.4	-40.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	249	281	524	-11.4	-52.5
Total Benefits Paid	$49,611	$53,249	$91,332	- 6.8	-45.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.24	$189.50	$174.30	+ 5.1	+14.3
Number of First Payments	25	23	53	+ 8.7	-52.8
Number of Final Payments	16	23	35	-30.4	-54.3
Total Beneficiaries	78	88	146	-11.4	-46.6
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,504	2,850	3,866	+22.9	- 9.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,270	31,347	43,149	+12.5	-18.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,480	29,191	41,835	+14.7	-20.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,925,477	$5,104,611	$6,946,251	+16.1	-14.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$176.99	$174.87	$166.04	+ 1.2	+ 6.6
Number of First Payments	1,819	1,504	2,066	+20.9	-12.0
Number of Final Payments	956	798	1,123	+19.8	-14.9
Total Beneficiaries	9,107	8,394	10,655	+ 8.5	-14.5

[a] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[b] Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

[c] No joint claims.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Activities
Quarterly and Annual Summaries
District of Columbia
1985, 1986 and 1987

				Percent Change		
Fourth Quarter	**1985**	**1986**	**1987**	**1985-86**	**1986-87**	**1985-87**
Initial Claims	10,174	10,389	9,381	+ 2.1	-10.0	- 7.7
Weeks Compensated	108,021	111,329	91,303	+ 3.1	-17.9	-15.4
Total Benefits Outlay	$16,044,136	$18,434,367	$16,073,007	+14.9	-12.8	+ 0.2
Average Weekly Benefits	$148.53	$165.68	$176.04	+11.5	+ 6.3	+18.5
Year						
Initial Claims	40,440	41,565	38,496	+ 2.8	- 7.3	- 4.8
Weeks Compensated	436,676	457,984	428,996	+ 4.9	- 6.3	- 1.7
Total Benefit Outlay	$63,825,807	$74,135,660	$74,947,954	+16.1	+ 1.1	+17.4
Average Weekly Benefits	$146.16	$161.87	$174.71	+10.7	+ 7.9	+19.5

Continued from Page 17

in the average weekly benefit amount more than offset the workload declines and accounted for the outlay increase. Workload in 1987 was also down from 1985, but total outlay, as expected, was the highest for all the years.

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the Suburban economy and 9,000 in the District. **However, the Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.5 percent versus 3.0 percent for the Nation).**

Holiday Hiring in Retail Trade

With this year's holiday hiring by retailers completed the magnitude of this annual event can now be measured. Between October and December, 1987, Retail Trade in the area gained 16,200 jobs with the District gaining 2,100 jobs, for increases of 4.7 percent and 3.7 percent, respectively. Over the same period last year, the area created an identical number of retail jobs for a 4.9 percent increase, while the District registered an 1,800 job gain for an increase of 3.3 percent.

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Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1988 APRIL 1988

Average D.C. Unemployment Rate for 1987 - 6.3%

Lowest Since 1974

Labor Force

The District

Unemployment in January of this year took its traditional seasonal upward turn as the labor market adjusted to layoffs from the temporary holiday employment expansion. As a result, the District's unemployment rate increased from 5.9 percent in December of last year to 6.1 percent in January. Except for only two years, the rate between December and January increased in each of the past fifteen years. Over this long period, the December/January increase has averaged a half of a percent. So this year's increase of two-tenths of a percent is smaller than normal.

In January, there were 10,900 fewer District residents with jobs than in December, but most of these laid-off workers did not seek additional employment. Thus, the number of newly unemployed workers in January only increased by an estimated 100. Compared to January 1987, this January's labor market is much improved. There are now 6,400 more residents with jobs than at the same time last year and 3,500 fewer jobless, a decline of 15 percent in unemployment.

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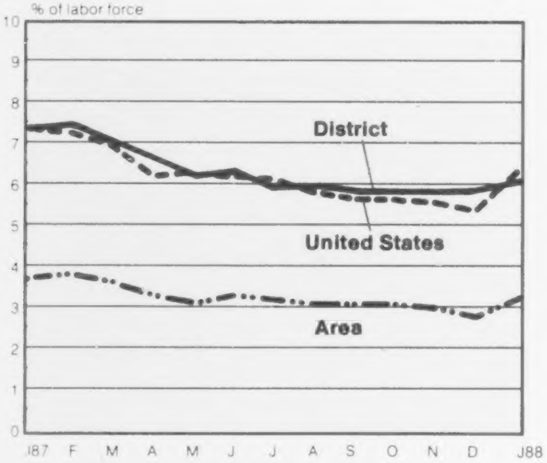
Unemployment Rates
January 1987 - January 1988



Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The
Department
of
Employment
Services

Working
to
keep
Washington
working.

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JANUARY 1988 APRIL 1988

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The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

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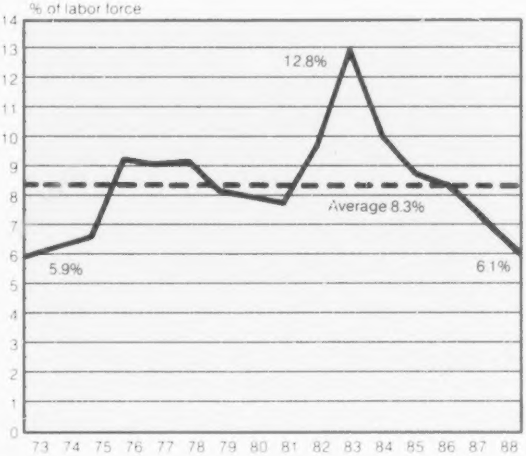
In fact, the unemployment rate for this January is the lowest for the month since January 1973, when the rate was 5.9 percent. Just five years ago (1983), the record high was set for the month at 12.8 percent and 39,900 residents unemployed. So the City's improvement of 6.7 percentage points in the rate and the 20,100 person reduction in the jobless demonstrate the strength of its economic recovery from the two national recessions in the early 1980's.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of January 1973 - 1988



In January, the District's unemployment rate at 6.1 percent was lower than the unadjusted national unemployment rate for all civilian U.S. workers, who registered an unemployment rate of 6.3 percent for the month. Seasonally adjusted, the U.S. rate was 5.8 percent.

The Area & Suburbs

Like in the District, the suburban labor market showed typical January patterns as employment decreased and unemployment increased in response to employment cutbacks from the higher levels experienced during the holiday shopping season. In the suburbs, however, more seasonal workers remained active in the labor market, thus, the unemployment increase in the suburbs was relatively larger than that in the City. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate jumped a half of a percentage point, from 2.3 percent in December to 2.8 percent in January.

Over the year (January 1987 to January 1988), 59,400 more suburban workers found jobs, but unemployment increased by 3,900 as well. As a result, the suburban unemployment rate increased marginally by 0.1 percentage point.

Viewed from the perspective of the Area as a whole, the over-the-year increase in unemployment in the suburbs was sufficient to

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Jan.[a] 1988	Dec.[b] 1987	Jan.[b] 1987
District of Columbia	6.1	5.9	7.3
Calvert County	5.9	4.0	4.7
Frederick County	5.6	2.9	4.4
Prince Georges Co.	3.7	3.2	3.5
Charles County	3.7	3.0	2.9
Stafford County	3.0	2.4	2.5
Montgomery County	2.7	2.2	2.4
Prince William County	2.5	2.2	2.2
Alexandria City	2.4	2.1	2.9
Manassas City	2.2	1.5	2.4
Manassas Park City	2.2	1.3	1.6
Arlington County	2.0	1.8	2.3
Falls Church City	1.9	1.9	1.3
Fairfax County	1.8	1.7	2.0
Fairfax City	1.8	1.6	2.2
Loudoun County	1.7	1.4	1.7

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA, January 1988[a]

	Jan.[b] 1988	Dec.[c] 1987	Jan.[c] 1987	Dec.[c] 1986	Net Change From Dec. 1987	Net Change From Jan. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	324,100	334,900	321,300	325,200	-10,800	2,800
Total Employed	304,300	315,200	297,900	302,300	-10,900	6,400
Total Unemployment	19,800	19,700	23,300	22,900	100	-3,500
Unemployment Rate[d]	6.1	5.9	7.3	7.0	+0.2	-1.2
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,804,500	1,817,800	1,741,100	1,754,600	-13,300	63,400
Total Employed	1,754,100	1,775,600	1,694,700	1,710,000	-21,500	59,400
Total Unemployed	50,400	42,200	46,500	44,700	8,200	3,900
Unemployment Rate[d]	2.8	2.3	2.7	2.6	+0.5	+0.1
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,128,600	2,152,700	2,062,400	2,079,800	-24,100	66,200
Total Employed	2,058,400	2,090,800	1,992,600	2,012,300	-32,400	65,800
Total Unemployed	70,200	61,900	69,800	67,600	8,300	400
Unemployment Rate[d]	3.3	2.9	3.4	3.2	0.4	-0.1

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
d. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

totally offset the 3,500 person decline in unemployment in the City. In January, 72 percent of the Area's unemployed lived in the suburbs, yet, with unemployment at 2.8 percent of the labor force this indicates a shortage of suburban workers.

Over the year, the Area economy added 65,800 new workers to the employment rolls, a 3.3 percent increase. Ninety percent of the increase came from the suburban labor pool. For the year ending in January, unemployment of suburban workers increased 3.5 percent, while the increase in the City measured 2.1 percent.

Job Growth

The District

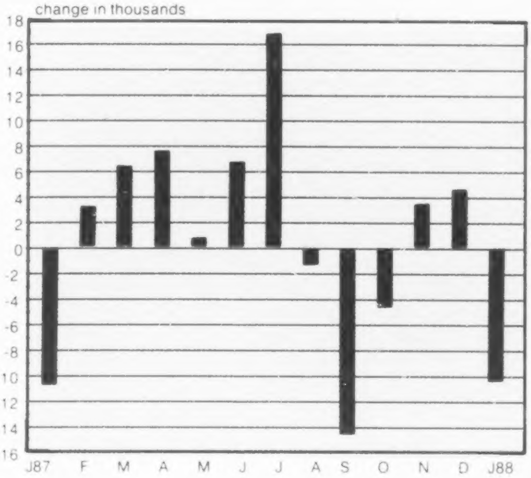
The number of jobs in the District declined seasonally by 10,100 between December and January for a loss of 1.5 percent. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the decline with seasonally induced reductions in Trade (4,100 jobs) and Services (3,200 jobs). Trade losses reflect

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 10,158 in January 1988 -- down 1,441 claimants from December. In January, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers comprised 25 percent of the total January claimants. This was followed by professional, technical, and managerial workers and clerical and sales workers at 21 percent each. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 8.2 weeks for all claimants -- down from 9.6 weeks in December.

Over the month, the duration for males declined from 9.5 weeks to 7.3 weeks, while that for females also decreased from 9.8 to 9.4 weeks. In January 1987, the average duration for males was 8.8 weeks and 9.3 weeks for females.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
January 1987 - January 1988



the seasonal cutback in Retail Trade while the reductions in Services were concentrated in Hotels (1,200 jobs), Business Services (1,000 jobs) and All Other Services (700 jobs).

The public sector declined seasonally by 0.6 percent for a loss of 1,700 jobs with reductions in both Federal Government (900 jobs) and State and Local Government (800 jobs).

Over the year, (January 1987 to January 1988), the number of District jobs rose 3.3 percent for a gain of 20,600 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 5.1 percent, gaining 19,100 jobs. The leading job producer, Services (15,700 jobs), accounted for 82 percent of private job growth with the major job contributors being All Other Services (5,400 jobs), Business Services (3,700 jobs) and Legal Services (2,200 jobs). Significant Services growth was also registered in Hotels (1,800 jobs), Health Services (1,700 jobs) and Membership Organizations (1,000 jobs). Retail Trade contributed 1,500 jobs while another 1,500 jobs were jointly produced by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate and Construction.

The public sector gained 1,500 jobs over the year as a loss in Federal Government (2,900 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (4,300 jobs).

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs declined seasonally by 1.9 percent for a loss of 27,600 jobs between December and January. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the decline with seasonally induced losses in Retail Trade (13,200 jobs) and Construction (5,400 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 58 percent of the jobs lost in these two industries as well as all of the decline in Services (2,100 jobs). A decline of 4,700 jobs in the public sector reflects seasonal reductions

Continued on page 6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]
Total	**654.1**	**664.2**	**633.5**	**2,086.9**	**2,124.6**	**2,007.1**
Total Private Sector	390.1	398.5	371.0	1,531.1	1,562.4	1,458.8
Total Government	264.0	265.7	262.5	555.8	562.2	548.3
INDUSTRY						
Manufacturing	**16.3**	**16.4**	**15.8**	**86.6**	**87.4**	**85.4**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.6	41.6	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.2	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.6	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	16.9	15.6
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	45.7	44.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.5	5.8	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.5	12.6	11.9	32.5	32.9	31.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.1	7.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.3**	**1.1**
Construction	**15.5**	**16.1**	**14.8**	**126.1**	**132.1**	**121.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.3**	**24.4**	**24.2**	**102.2**	**104.0**	**98.1**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.5	47.1	41.7
All Transportation	9.3	9.4	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.4	51.8	52.0	51.5

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 5

in State and Local Government (3,700 jobs) and Federal Government (1,000 jobs) occuring primarily in the Maryland suburbs.

Over the year (January 1987 to January 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a gain of 59,200 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, grew at a rate of 6.4 percent accounting for 73 percent of the new jobs created while the Maryland suburbs increased by 2.3 percent.

The private sector accounted for 90 percent of total growth with the growth leaders Services (28,200 jobs) and Trade (10,900 jobs) responsible for two of every three new suburban jobs. Sixty-two percent of Services growth and seventy percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. Growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,500 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,000 jobs) and Construction (3,700 jobs) was also con-

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]	Jan. 1988[b]	Dec. 1987[c]	Jan. 1987[c]
Trade	**61.7**	**65.8**	**60.3**	**417.9**	**435.2**	**405.6**
Wholesale	8.7	8.8	8.7	76.0	76.0	73.2
Retail	53.0	57.1	51.5	341.9	359.2	332.4
General Merchandise	4.3	4.8	4.2	37.5	43.2	37.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.0	45.6	45.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.8	38.3	37.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.7	30.9	26.0
Eating & Drinking Places	25.1	27.2	24.7	109.3	112.8	104.3
All Other Retail	23.6	25.1	22.7	84.5	88.4	82.0
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.4**	**37.5**	**36.6**	**126.4**	**126.5**	**120.1**
Banking	7.3	7.2	7.1	22.6	22.5	21.4
All Other	30.1	30.3	29.5	103.8	104.0	98.7
Services	**234.9**	**238.1**	**219.2**	**670.6**	**675.9**	**626.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.3	16.5	13.5	33.4	35.3	30.8
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	24.1	23.9	23.4
Business Services	50.8	51.8	47.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.5	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.8	33.8	32.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.5	25.6	23.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.9	31.0	29.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.6	75.3	69.2	613.1	616.8	572.4
GOVERNMENT	**264.0**	**265.7**	**262.5**	**555.8**	**562.2**	**548.3**
Federal Government	208.2	209.1	211.1	350.4	352.3	351.2
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	205.4	209.9	197.1
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.0	51.8	46.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

centrated in the Virginia suburbs (69 percent).

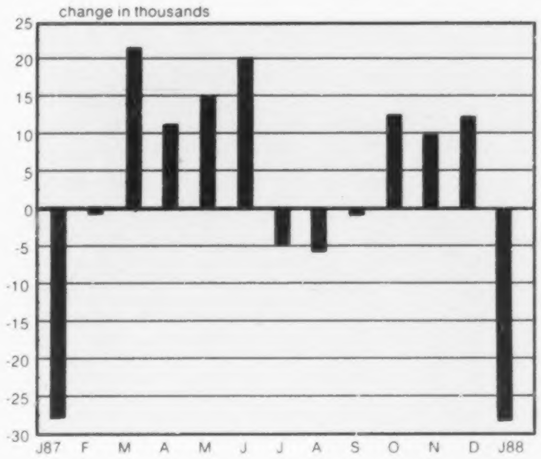
Public sector growth of 6,000 jobs reflected gains in both Federal Government (2,100 jobs) and State and Local Government (4,000 jobs). Public job growth occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs as government jobs in the Maryland suburbs declined 2.0 percent over the year.

The Area

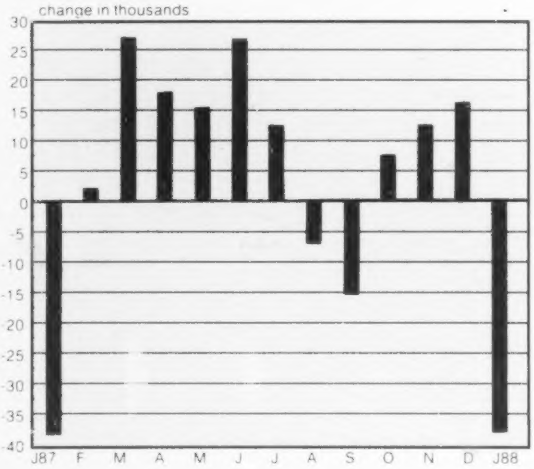
The Washington Metropolitan Area lost 37,700 jobs between December and January for a seasonal decline of 1.8 percent. The private sector accounted for 83 percent of the reduction in jobs with seasonal losses in Trade (17,300 jobs), Construction (6,000 jobs) and Services (5,300 jobs).

Continued on page 8

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
January 1987 - January 1988



Monthly Job Growth
The Area
January 1987 - January 1988



Continued from page 7

In the public sector, a 1.1 percent decline in jobs reflected primarily seasonal losses in State and Local Government (4,500 jobs) and Federal Government (1,900 jobs).

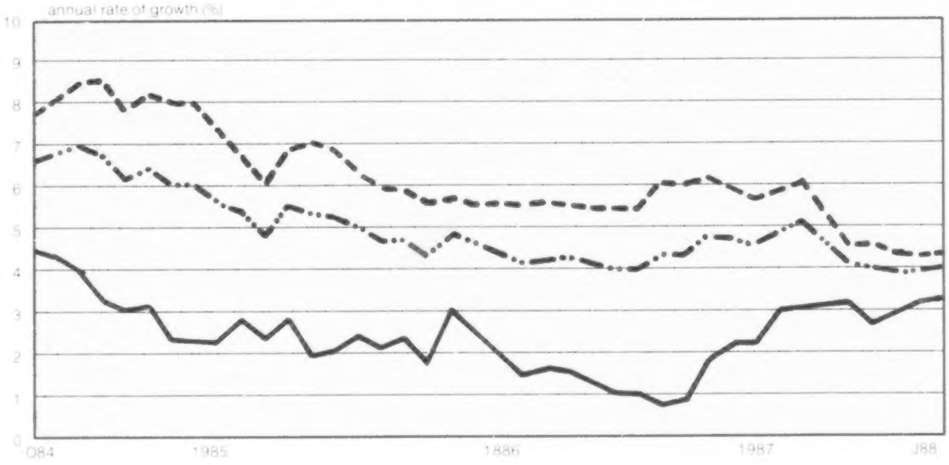
Over the year, January 1987 to January 1988), the area grew at a rate of 4.0 percent, gaining 79,800 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of area growth with 72,300 jobs created and a 5.0 percent rate of growth. The growth leader, Services (43,900 jobs), increased at a rate of 7.0 percent thereby accounting for 61 percent of private job growth. The next highest job contributor, Trade, produced 12,300 new jobs followed by Finance, Insurance and Real Estate with 6,300 jobs. Construction and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities gained 4,400 and 4,100 jobs, respectively.

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.4 percent as growth in State and Local Government (8,300 jobs) was partially offset by reductions in Federal Government (800 jobs). A sizable portion of the growth in State and Local Government and all of the decline in Federal jobs is attributable to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 39 months (October 1984 to January 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between January 1987 and January 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.0 percent. This month's analysis includes revisions of previous estimates based on recent annual rebenchmarking.

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - January 1988



The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.3 percent, but below its 39-month-longterm average of 6.1 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 3.3 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 39-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 114,300 new jobs produced between January 1984 and January 1985 to 79,800 between January 1987 and this past January. Over the past year, 59,200 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 20,600 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.0 percent versus 2.8 percent for the Nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to January 1988

The Area	
Average 39 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1987	3.9%
Current month	4.0%
The Suburbs	
Average 39 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1987	4.2%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 39 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	3.3%

Labor Force Profile:

1987 Annual Averages for the District of Columbia

Annual labor market activity during 1987 proved to be even better than originally estimated. For the year, unemployment among District residents averaged 6.3 percent, down from 7.7 percent in 1986. Over the year, 13,000 additional residents found work. This employment expansion allowed the job market to absorb 9,000 new workers and still reduce unemployment rolls by 4,000 idle workers -- a 16.0 percent over-the-year decline in joblessness.

- The 1987 fall in unemployment marked the fourth consecutive yearly decline from the record high unemployment set in 1983 at 11.7 percent -- a decline of 5.4 percentage points. In absolute terms, there were 16,000 fewer unemployed residents during 1987 than just 4 years ago.

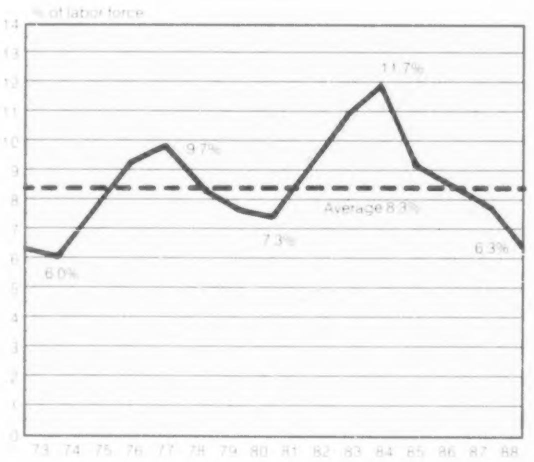
- At 6.3 percent, unemployment in the District in 1987 was the lowest recorded in over 14 years -- since the 6.0 percent annual average of 1974. In absolute terms, the average of 21,000 idle workers was also the lowest number of jobless workers since 1974.

- Over the long-term period between 1973 and 1987, the annual unemployment rate in the City has averaged 8.3 percent, so 1987 not only continued the recent declines from the recorded unemployment of 1983, but signals a very strong long-term structural improvement in the labor market status of District residents.

- More importantly on the employment side of the ledger, the 312,000 working District residents were the largest number with jobs since 1975, when an average of 316,000 were employed. It was the first time that resident employment was abov the 300,000 mark since 1980, and 37,000 above the low point of 275,000 set in 1982.

- *The national unemployment rate for all civilian workers in the United States for all of 1987 was 6.2 percent, only a tenth of a percent below the District.*

**Annual Average Unemployment Rates
District of Columbia
1973 - 1988**



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1. Annual Averages for the Washington Metropolitan Area are not currently available. The State of Virginia is implementing a new automated system for estimating labor force statistics for Northern Virginia.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia
Annual Averages 1986-1987

	1987	1986	Change From 1986-1987 Absolute	 Percent
Civilian Labor Force	333,000	324,000	9,000	2.8
Total Employed	312,000	299,000	13,000	4.3
Total Unemployed	21,000	25,000	-4,000	-16.0
Unemployment Rate	6.3	7.7	-1.4	N/A

Source: Department of Employment Services. Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program (LAUS).

Unemployment Rates in the District of Columbia 1973-1987
(annual averages)

Year	Rate
73	6.3
74	6.0
75	7.6
76	9.1
77	9.7
78	8.4
79	7.5
80	7.3
81	9.0
82	10.6
83	11.7
84	9.0
85	8.4
86	7.7
87	6.3

Source: DOES. Local Area Unemployment Statistics.

Annual labor force detail from the Current Population Survey (CPS) for the District is not currently available, but with an overall unemployment rate of 6.3 percent, it probably means that unemployment among black residents during 1987 will fall below double digits for the first time since 1980. It also probably means that youth unemployment should also show further declines. If the national economy stays strong through 1988, the City's unemployment rate should continue its decline and average 6 percent or less for this year.

Industrial Profile:

Annual Average Job Growth 1987

During 1987, the Washington Metropolitan Area created 87,100 new jobs, pushing the average total jobs for the year above the 2 million mark to 2,075,100 jobs and resulting in a 4.3 percent annual rate of growth. This represents a 0.1 percentage point increase over the 1986 rate of growth and a 5,400 increase in the number of jobs created.

Strong private sector growth of 5.7 percent fueled the area job expansion in 1987. Although this rate represents a 0.5 percentage point drop from 1986, private sector job creation was responsible for 94 percent of total growth. The leading job producer was Services which accounted for half of all new jobs, generating 43,800 new jobs for an annual rate of growth of 7.1 percent. This represents a 22 percent increase in the rate of growth over 1986 when Services produced 33,600 jobs. The second most pro-

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Annual Average
Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
INDUSTRY	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]
Total	**655.3**	**640.1**	**629.0**	**2,075.1**	**1,988.0**	**1,906.3**
Total Private Sector	386.2	373.2	364.0	1,516.9	1,435.3	1,351.1
Total Government	269.1	266.9	265.0	558.2	552.7	555.2
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.1**	**15.7**	**14.8**	**86.3**	**85.6**	**81.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.4	42.1	40.2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.2	3.2	3.0
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.9	22.9	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.2	16.0	15.2
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.9	43.5	41.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.5	5.3
Printing & Publishing	12.2	11.8	11.6	32.3	31.0	29.9
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	7.0	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**15.5**	**14.1**	**13.6**	**130.4**	**121.9**	**110.9**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.5**	**24.9**	**25.4**	**101.0**	**95.2**	**88.7**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	4.8	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.2	40.5	36.5
All Transportation	9.3	9.1	9.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.2	15.8	16.3	51.8	50.0	47.3

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 11

lific industry in terms of job production was Trade which provided 13,800 new jobs in 1987, a significant reduction from the 20,800 jobs produced in 1986. Growth was also strong in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate which generated 9,000 new jobs in 1987, up from the 8,400 produced in 1986. Construction exhibited above average growth in 1987 with the addition of 8,500 jobs, despite a decline of 2.9 percentage points from the 1986 rate of growth.

The public sector gained 5,500 jobs for a 1.0 percent rate of growth in 1987, offsetting a 0.5 percent decline in 1986 and resulting in a 3,000 job increase over 1985. Federal Government, after declining 6,400 in 1986, posted a slight 400 job gain in 1987 complementing a 5,100 job increase in State and Local Government.

The District gained 15,200 jobs during 1987 for an annual rate of growth of 2.4 percent, a significant increase from the 1986

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]

(in thousands)

	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]	1987	1986[b]	1985[b]
Trade	**62.9**	**62.7**	**62.7**	**414.1**	**400.3**	**379.5**
Wholesale	8.8	9.0	9.4	74.5	73.1	70.4
Retail	54.1	53.6	53.2	339.6	327.2	309.1
General Merchandise	4.2	4.8	5.0	36.9	38.5	38.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.7	44.9	41.0
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.2	37.0	34.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.0	24.9	23.0
Eating & Drinking Places	26.6	25.9	26.0	110.3	104.4	99.8
All Other Retail	23.3	23.0	22.3	82.5	77.4	72.6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.2**	**36.6**	**34.8**	**124.4**	**115.4**	**107.0**
Banking	7.2	7.3	7.1	22.0	21.5	20.8
All Other	30.1	29.3	27.6	102.4	93.9	86.3
Services	**230.0**	**219.2**	**212.7**	**659.6**	**615.8**	**582.2**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.1	14.0	12.7	33.8	31.1	29.1
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.0	23.7	22.9	22.3
Business Services	50.0	46.8	45.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.6	3.4	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.1	32.3	30.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	24.6	22.7	21.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.8	30.1	29.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	72.3	69.2	69.6	602.2	561.8	530.8
GOVERNMENT	**269.1**	**266.9**	**265.0**	**558.2**	**552.7**	**555.2**
Federal Government	213.0	213.2	213.3	355.1	354.7	361.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	203.1	198.0	194.0
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.4	48.8	46.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.9	4.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

growth rate of 1.8 percent. The private sector accounted for 86 percent of total new jobs in 1987, with a 3.5 percent growth rate -- up from 2.5 percent in 1986. The Services industry generated 10,800 jobs, growing at a rate of 6.5 percent and accounting for 7 out of every 10 new jobs created in 1987. This represents a 33 percent increase in growth over 1986 and is the highest rate since the 7.0 percent recorded in 1979. Within the Services sector, the leading job contributors in 1987 were Business Services (3,200 jobs), All Other Services (3,100 jobs), Legal Services (1,900 jobs) and Hotels (1,100 jobs). The latter two industries recorded the highest Services growth rates at 8.4 and 7.9 percent, respectively, in 1987 and 7.6 and 10.2 percent, respectively, in 1986. Construction experienced strong expansion in 1987, adding 1,400 jobs while growing at a rate of 9.9 percent -- the highest 1987 growth rate of any industry. Other private sector industries showed modest gains during 1987.

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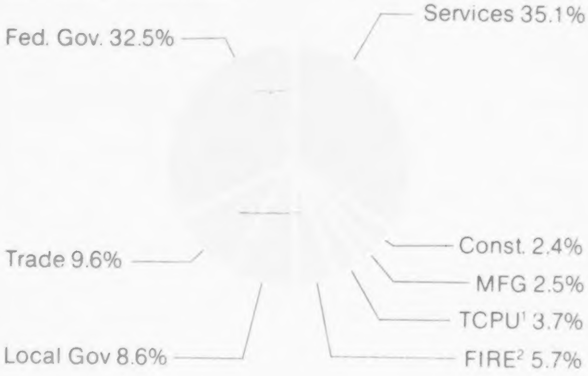
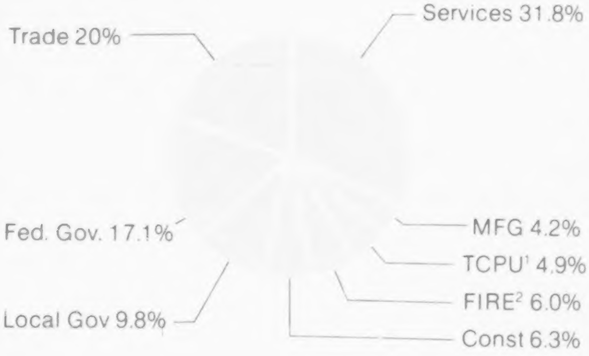
Industrial Distribution of Jobs
1987
Annual Averages

District of Columbia



Metropolitan Area



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1 TCPU = Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities
2 Fire = Finance, Insurance and Real Estate

In 1987, the public sector grew at a rate of 0.8 percent for growth of 2,200 jobs. This represents a slight increase over the 1986 growth of 1,900 jobs and is attributable to expansion in State and Local Government except Public Transportation which gained 2,600 jobs while growing at a rate of 5.3 percent. Federal Government registered slight losses in both 1987 and 1986, declining by 200 and 100 jobs, respectively.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

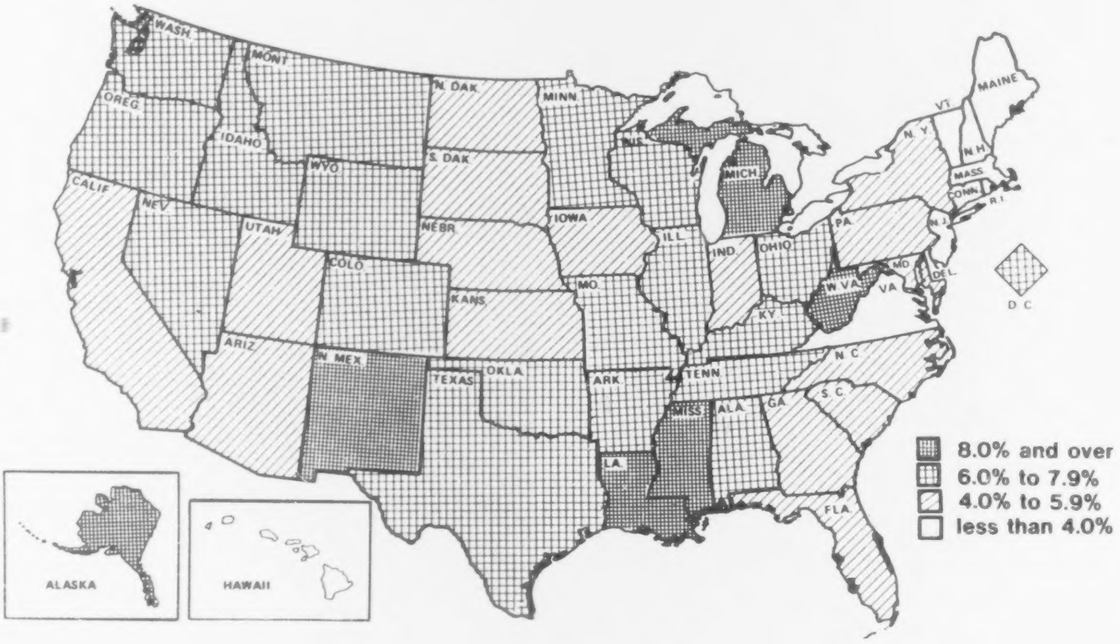
In December 1987, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 269 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between November and December. The December rate at 2.9 percent was down from the 3.1 percent reported in November. This month's drop of 0.2 percentage point is seasonal. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 269 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.2 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate up from 2.0 percent in November to 2.3 percent in December. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.6 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a December rate of 4.8 percent -- up from 4.5 percent in November. A year ago, it was also 4.8 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a December jobless rate of 3.5 percent -- up from 3.4 percent in November. A year ago, it was 4.0 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a December preliminary unemployment rate of 6.0 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the

Unemployment Rates by State, December 1987


WASH.
OREG.
CALIF.
IDAHO
NEV.
MONT.
WYO.
UTAH
ARIZ.
COLO.
N. MEX.
N. DAK.
S. DAK.
NEBR.
KANS.
OKLA.
TEXAS
MINN.
IOWA
MO.
ARK.
LA.
WIS.
ILL.
MICH.
IND.
OHIO
KY.
TENN.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
FLA.
S.C.
N.C.
VA.
W.VA.
PA.
N.Y.
VT.
N.H.
MAINE
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
N.J.
DEL.
MD.
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
8.0% and over
6.0% to 7.9%
4.0% to 5.9%
less than 4.0%

District had the twenty-fifth highest jobless rate in the country. This was ten notches below the November standing. Maryland's rate at 4.2 percent edged up from 4.1 percent. Virginia's rate at 3.7 percent also edged up from 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-nineth and forty-third, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Nineteen states and the District of Columbia reported over-the-year unemployment rate decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines were in Alabama and Louisiana (2.5 percent each), Oregon (2.1 percent), and Mississippi and Wyoming (2.0 percent each).

New Hampshire, at 2.2 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation for December, followed by Massachusetts (2.6 percent) and Delaware (2.9 percent). Twenty-three other states reported rates below 6 percent. Two states had rates in double digits -- West Virginia (11.4 percent) and Louisiana (10.9 percent). In general, the states with the highest rates tended to be in the central part of the country and the West, while the lowest were along the east coast.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a preliminary rate of 6.0 percent) had the eighteenth lowest jobless rate. This was the same position held in November. In December, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.0 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-one reported lower jobless rates and five reported higher rates. The District of Columbia, Cincinnati and Salt Lake City all had jobless rates of 6 percent.

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	December 1987*	December 1986
1. Gary, IN	12.3	18.6
2. Detroit, MI	11.7	9.7
3. New Orleans, LA	9.6	11.2
4. St. Louis, MO	8.7	9.1
5. Cleveland, OH	8.2	10.5
6. Dayton, OH	7.9	9.4
7. Birmingham, AL	7.8	10.3
8. Chicago, IL	7.7	7.8
9. Newark, NJ	7.6	8.6
10. Baltimore, MD	7.4	7.5
11. Houston, TX	7.2	10.5
12. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	7.5
13. Buffalo, NY	6.7	8.8
14. Miami, FL	6.7	6.4
15. Atlanta, GA	6.6	7.3
16. Cincinnati, OH	6.0	7.8
17. Salt Lake City, UT	6.0	5.6
18. District of Columbia	**6.0**	**7.0**
19. Dallas, TX	5.9	6.5
20. Pittsburgh, PA	5.9	4.9
21. Philadelphia, PA	5.5	4.7
22. Los Angeles, CA	5.4	6.7
23. Columbus, OH	5.2	5.7
24. New York, NY	5.0	6.2
25. San Francisco, CA	3.6	5.1
26. Boston, MA	3.1	3.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

There are eight other cities below 6 percent. The Baltimore rate at 7.4 percent seems to be on the upswing again. During the months of September, October and November, the rate was below 7.0 percent. Double-digit jobless rates were reported in only two selected cities -- Gary (12.3 percent) and Detroit (11.7 percent). Boston and San Francisco reported the lowest rates at 3.1 percent and 3.6 percent, respectively. Over-the-month decreases of 2.0 percent and above were reported in Gary (6.3 percent), Houston (3.3 percent), Birmingham (2.5 percent), Cleveland (2.3 percent), and Buffalo (2.1 percent). The largest over-the-year increases were reported in Detroit and Pittsburgh, 2.0 percent and 1.0 percent, respectively.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities January 1988

Activity in most areas of workload was up in January, 1988 over the previous month. This is primarily the result of a seasonal phenomenon that occurs at the beginning of each calendar quarter that marks the change of the base period on which determinations are made on the monetary amount of claims. There are many claimants who are eligible to claim benefits prior to the first month of a calendar quarter, but opt to wait because of higher benefits from the base period which is effective as of the first month of the calendar quarter. These "option" January 1988 filers, in addition to having the advantage of a higher base period, also had the advantage of a legislated higher weekly benefit amount. Effective with January 1988 claims, the maximum weekly benefit amount was increased from $250 to $268, and along with it a higher scale of weekly benefit amounts. There were probably some "first time filers" who also waited until January to take advantage of the higher benefit scale.

The seasonal change-of-base factor combined with the legislated change-of-benefit amount factor most probably accounted for the 21 percent increase in the level of initial claims for benefits. The claims level increased an average of 12 percent in the last two change-of-base/change-of-quarter periods. The increase from December 1986 to January 1987 was 14 percent.

The total outlay in January was $6.0 million -

Continued on page 18

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
January 1988

	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Percent Change From	
				Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	4,088	3,356	4,043	+21.8	+ 1.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	34,298	32,617	37,528	+ 5.2	- 8.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,302	31,058	35,480	+ 0.8	-11.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,594,368	$5,463,712	$5,916,084	+ 2.4	- 5.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$178.72	$175.92	$166.74	+ 1.6	+ 7.2
Number of First Payments	2,412	1,685	2,463	+43.1	- 2.1
Number of Final Payments	823	865	1,020	- 4.9	-19.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,712	8,455	10,641	+14.9	- 8.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	119	111	331	+ 7.2	-64.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,069	2,287	2,929	- 9.5	-29.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,869	2,173	2,793	-14.0	-33.1
Total Benefits Paid	$357,522	$412,154	$537,670	-13.3	-33.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$191.29	$189.67	$192.51	+ 0.9	- 0.6
Number of First Payments	89	109	248	-18.3	-64.1
Number of Final Payments	64	75	100	-14.7	-36.0
Total Beneficiaries	539	574	882	- 6.1	-38.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	28	37	39	-24.3	-28.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	349	366	494	- 4.6	-29.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	263	249	397	+ 5.6	-33.8
Total Benefits Paid	$52,489	$49,611	$73,971	+ 5.8	-29.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.54	$199.24	$187.74	+ 0.1	+ 6.3
Number of First Payments	30	25	41	+20.0	-26.8
Number of Final Payments	15	16	24	- 6.3	-37.5
Total Beneficiaries	84	78	138	+ 7.7	-39.1
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	4,235	3,504	4,413	+20.9	- 4.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,716	35,270	40,951	+ 4.1	-10.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,434	33,480	38,670	- 0.1	-13.5
Total Benefits Paid	$6,004,397	$5,925,477	$6,527,725	+ 1.3	- 8.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$179.59	$176.99	$168.81	+ 1.5	+ 6.4
Number of First Payments	2,531	1,819	2,752	+39.1	- 8.0
Number of Final Payments	902	956	1,144	- 5.6	-21.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,335	9,107	11,661	+13.5	-11.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

Continued from Page 16

- up slightly (1.3 percent) from last month. The number of idle weeks actually compensated declined less than a percentage point, but with the increase in the average weekly benefit associated with the higher payment scale, the total outlay rose. It is expected that the total outlay will be on the rise monthly for the remainder of the year.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area declined 0.2 percent to 118.3 (1982-84=100) during the two months ended in January. For the 12-months ended in January, the local CPI-U rose 4.0 percent.

The Washington Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) declined 0.3 percent from November to January. The January level of 117.6 was 4.3 percent higher than the index in January 1987.

Until November, the local and national CPI-U indexes were advancing at about the same pace. Since that time, there has been a marked difference in the indexes. The national index was 1.2 percent higher than the local. On the other hand, over the year, the local and national indexes each increased by 4.0 percent.

Locally, the November-January CPI-U increase was characterized by an acceleration in entertainment, medical care, and other goods and services, which were somewhat offset by a slowing in the increase of all other major components, particularly apparel and upkeep.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, medical care, and other goods and services tend to be relatively higher locally. On the other hand, housing, apparel and upkeep, and transportation tend to be relatively higher nationally. Food and beverage and other goods and services are just about even.

Consumer Price Indexes Shift to New Reference Base in 1988[1]

"Beginning with the release of data for January 1988 in February 1988, most Consumer Price Indexes have shifted to a new reference base year. All indexes currently expressed on a base of 1967@100, or any other base through December 1981, have been rebased to 1982-84@100. Only indexes with a base later than December 1981 have maintained their current bases. This base change was reviewed by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, Office of Management and Budget, and is in keeping with the Government's long-standing policy to update index bases periodically. Selection of the 1982-84 period was made to coincide with the updated expenditure weights, which are based upon data tabulated from the Consumer Expenditure Surveys for 1982, 1983, and 1984. The last previous re-basing of CPI data occurred in February 1971, when the current 1967 base was substituted for the for-

---

1. *Source*: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, News Release, "*The Consumer Price Index-January 1988.*"

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	Jan. 1988	Percent Change 2 months Ago	Percent Change Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	115.7	+1.0	+4.0
Washington Area	118.3	-0.2	+4.0
Food & Beverage	116.0	+1.0	+3.9
Housing	121.1	+0.1	+3.4
Apparel & Upkeep	116.4	-5.7	+5.1
Transportation	106.0	-1.0	+2.1
Medical Care	135.1	+2.0	+7.2
Entertainment	125.4	+2.2	+8.9
Other Goods & Services	135.1	+1.3	+6.5
Special Index:			
Energy	87.4	-1.1	+4.3

[a] 1982-84=100, except as noted.

Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information Research Staff.

mer 1957-59 base. Historical data for each CPI series on the new base are available from the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). For convenience of users, the BLS will continue to publish all items indexes for the U.S. city average, and for the individual local areas for which CPIs are published, on their former official reference base (1967=100 in most cases)."

Hours And Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of January 1988 showed an $8.45 decrease. Average Weekly Hours dropped 0.7 hour, as Average Hourly Earnings decreased 2 cents an hour.

Other Durable Goods had the only across-the-board increase, although, not very tangible. Weekly Earnings increased $5.25, with Weekly Hours reflecting an increase of 0.1 hour. Hourly Earnings were up 10 cents.

The greatest overall decrease occurred in Stone, Clay and Glass products. Weekly Earnings were down $107.99. Weekly Hours dropped 8 hours, as Hourly Earnings decreased 57 cents an hour. The decrease was due to less overtime.

Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies had a shorter work week as did Food and Kindred Products. Printing and Publishing had less overtime.

Continued on page 20

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Continued from Page 19

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
January 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987	Jan. 1988	Dec. 1987	Jan. 1987
Total Manufacturing	**429.55**	**438.00**	**408.56**	**39.3**	**40.0**	**38.8**	**10.93**	**10.95**	**10.53**
Durable Goods	**418.59**	**432.12**	**393.23**	**41.2**	**42.7**	**41.7**	**10.16**	**10.12**	**9.43**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	374.67	482.66	427.82	36.2	44.2	43.7	10.35	10.92	9.79
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	443.76	446.61	451.50	40.6	41.7	42.0	10.93	10.71	10.75
Other Durbable Goods	413.66	408.41	339.47	43.0	42.9	40.9	9.62	9.52	8.30
Non-Durable Goods	**438.50**	**441.91**	**421.63**	**37.9**	**37.9**	**36.6**	**11.57**	**11.66**	**11.52**
Food & Kindred Products	436.98	444.88	447.06	38.5	39.3	37.1	11.35	11.32	12.05
Printing & Publishing	472.32	474.35	444.28	36.9	36.8	34.9	12.80	12.89	12.73
Other Non-Durable Goods	337.77	340.05	337.42	40.5	40.1	41.3	8.34	8.48	8.17

Total Production Workers	**January 1988**	**December 1987**	**January 1987**
	42,300	**43,400**	**44,600**

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1988 MAY 1988

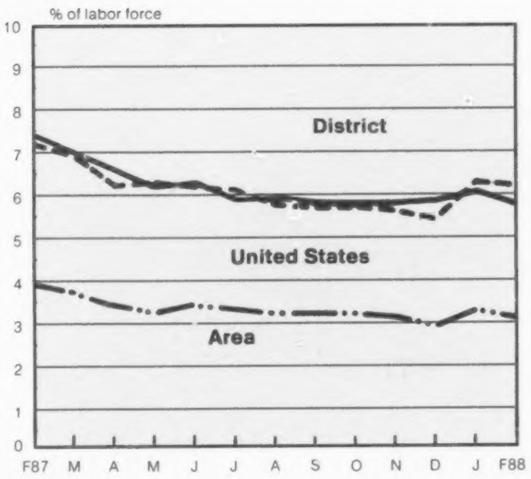
5.8% Lowest February Unemployment Rate in the District in Sixteen Years

Labor Force

The District

At 5.8 percent, the District's unemployment rate in February was the lowest in 16 years. In February 1972, the rate was 5.0 percent. Compared to February 1987, the rate declined 1.2 percentage points. The record high for February was set in 1983 at 12.9 percent. Over the past five years, the monthly rate has plunged 7.1 percentage points. The average rate in February, over the past sixteen years, has been 8.2 percent, thus this year's rate is 2.4 percentage points below its long-term average. In essence, this is a clear indication of the real strength of the City's economic recovery from the two recessions of the early 1980's and improvements to structural imbalances in the labor market.

Unemployment Rates
February 1987 - February 1988



Over the month (January 1988 to February 1988), an additional 3,000 District residents found employment. This employment expansion was more than sufficient to absorb a 2,300 person increase in the labor force and aid 700 additional residents in leaving the unemployment rolls. Over the past 16 years, the unemployment rate in the District

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR FEBRUARY 1988 MAY 1988

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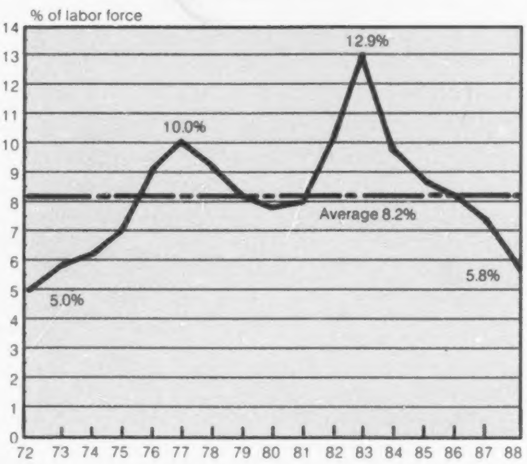
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

generally rises about 0.1 percentage point in February, therefore, this month's decline of 0.3 percentage point is an unexpected plus.

Compared to February 1987, there are 6,000 more District residents with jobs this year than last and 4,900 fewer unemployed – a 20.5 percent decline in the number of unemployed.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of February 1972 - 1988



This positive labor market movement has caused an over-the-year decline in the unemployment rate of 1.9 percentage points, from 7.4 percent last year to 5.8 percent this year. Over the past few years, the highest unemployment tends to occur in January and February, therefore, a February rate of less than 6 percent is an encouraging signal for the rest of the year.

Seasonally unadjusted unemployment among civilian workers across the nation in February measured 6.2 percent. So unemployment in the District at 5.8 percent has fallen below that of all American Workers. Adjusted for seasonality, the U.S. rate was 5.7 percent, still only slightly below the District's.

The Area & Suburbs

Between January and February, the Washington Area economy added 6,500 more working residents. People living in the District comprised 46 percent of the newly employed. Unlike in the District, however, new workers in the suburbs came principally from the already small pool of unemployed workers, as the suburban labor force actually shrunk by 200 and the unemployment rate dropped to 2.6 percent. In the District, the labor force grew by 2,300 new workers and these new labor force entrants supplied most of the monthly growth.

Over the year (February 1987 to February 1988), employment in the Washington Area grew by 95,100, an increase of 4.8 percent.

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Feb.[a] 1988	Jan.[b] 1988	Feb.[b] 1987
District of Columbia	5.8	6.1	7.4
Calvert County	5.6	6.1	5.6
Frederick County	5.1	5.7	5.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.6	3.7	3.6
Charles County	3.5	3.6	3.5
Montgomery County	2.6	2.7	2.6
Stafford County	2.5	3.1	3.0
Manassas City	2.2	2.2	2.3
Prince William County	2.1	2.5	2.3
Alexandria City	2.1	2.5	3.0
Arlington County	1.8	2.0	2.2
Manassas Park City	1.8	2.1	1.8
Falls Church City	1.7	1.8	1.6
Fairfax County	1.6	1.9	2.0
Fairfax City	1.6	1.7	1.8
Loudoun County	1.6	1.7	1.9

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
February 1988[a]

	Feb.[b] 1988	Jan.[c] 1988	Feb.[d] 1987	Jan.[d] 1987	Net Change From Jan. 1988	Net Change From Feb. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	325,900	323,600	324,200	321,300	2,300	1,700
Total Employed	306,900	303,900	300,300	297,900	3,000	6,600
Total Unemployed	19,000	19,700	23,900	23,300	-700	-4,900
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.8	6.1	7.4	7.3	-0.3	-1.6
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,804,000	1,804,200	1,725,500	1,723,200	-200	78,500
Total Employed	1,757,200	1,753,700	1,668,700	1,667,600	3,500	88,500
Total Unemployed	46,700	50,500	56,700	55,700	-3,800	-10,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.6	2.8	3.3	3.2	-0.2	-0.7
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,129,900	2,127,800	2,049,700	2,044,500	2,100	80,200
Total Employed	2,064,100	2,057,600	1,969,000	1,965,500	6,500	95,100
Total Unemployed	65,700	70,200	80,600	79,000	-4,500	-14,900
Unemployment Rate[e]	3.1	3.3	3.9	3.9	-0.2	-0.8

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, and Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 3

Over 93 percent of these new job holders were suburbanites. On the other hand, nearly a third of the 14,900 person reduction in the Area unemployment can be traced to District residents. As a result of suburban and District labor market activity, the unemployment rate for the whole Metropolitan Area declined eight-tenths of a percentage point to 3.1 percent. Thus with unemployment in the Area at 3.1 percent, 2.6 percent in the suburbs, and down to 5.8 percent in the District, the local labor market is very tight with a relatively small supply of available workers.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1988 & February 1987
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
FEBRUARY 1988			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	28.9
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	71.1
FEBRUARY 1987			
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.3	29.7
Suburbs	84.2	84.7	70.3

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 9,257 in February 1988 -- down 1,031 claimants from January. In February, 59 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, service workers comprised 23 percent of the total February claimants. This was followed by clerical and sales workers at 22 percent and professional, technical, and managerial workers at 21 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants -- up from 8.2 weeks in January.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 7.3 weeks to 9.1 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.3 to 10.1 weeks. In February 1987, the average duration for males was 9.5 weeks and 10.2 weeks for females.

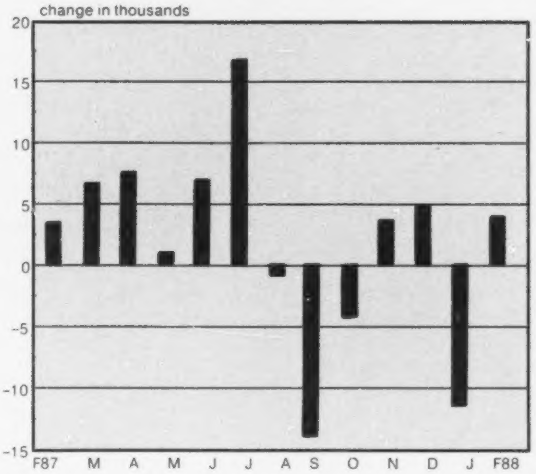
Job Growth

The District

The number of jobs in the District rose by 4,100 between January and February for a gain of 0.6 percent. The private sector accounted for all of the increase with Services responsible for 83 percent of job growth with a gain of 3,400 jobs. New Services jobs were primarily concentrated in All Other Services (1,500 jobs) and Business Services (800 jobs). Retail Trade gained 500 jobs, as an increase of 600 jobs was recorded in Eating and Drinking Places.

The public sector declined by 200 jobs as a reduction in Federal Government (700 jobs) was partially offset by gains in State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The District
February 1987 - February 1988



Over the year, (February 1987 to February 1988), the number of District jobs rose 3.1 percent for a gain of 19,900 jobs. The private sector gained 17,600 jobs for a growth rate of 4.7 percent. Services was responsible for three of every four new private sector jobs with growth of 13,300 jobs. The primary contributors to Services growth were Business Services (3,800 jobs), All Other Services (3,700 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs) and Hotels (1,800 jobs). Significant private sector growth also occurred in Trade (1,600 jobs) and Construction (1,100 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (4,100 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (1,900 jobs) for a net gain of 2,300 jobs.

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,300 jobs between January and February. The private sector accounted for 64 percent of the growth with

Continued on page 6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]	Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]
Total	**656.7**	**652.6**	**636.8**	**2,097.3**	**2,087.9**	**2,009.3**
Total Private Sector	392.9	388.6	375.3	1,541.4	1,533.7	1,461.7
Total Government	263.8	264.0	261.5	555.9	554.2	547.6
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.4**	**16.4**	**15.8**	**87.4**	**87.1**	**85.5**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	41.7	41.2
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.1	3.1	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.8	21.6	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	16.9	17.0	15.5
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.6	45.4	44.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.6	5.7	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.6	12.5	11.8	33.0	32.6	31.6
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.0	7.1	7.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.8	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.2**	**1.0**
Construction	**15.8**	**15.4**	**14.7**	**127.0**	**127.0**	**119.9**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.3**	**24.4**	**24.1**	**102.0**	**102.3**	**97.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.0	45.4	41.6
All Transportation	9.3	9.3	8.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.1	15.4	51.2	52.1	51.3

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 5

a gain of 3,400 jobs, concentrated entirely in Services (3,500 jobs). Seventy-one percent of the new Services jobs were created in the Virginia Suburbs.

The public sector rose by 1,900 jobs as gains in State and Local Government (3,500 jobs) were partially offset by a loss of 1,500 Federal jobs. State and Local Government job growth occurred entirely in the Maryland suburbs while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for 80 percent of the jobs lost in Federal Government.

Over the year (February 1987 to February 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 5.0 percent for a gain of 68,100 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.6 percent accounting for two-thirds of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased by 3.4 percent. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of the total new jobs with the primary

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

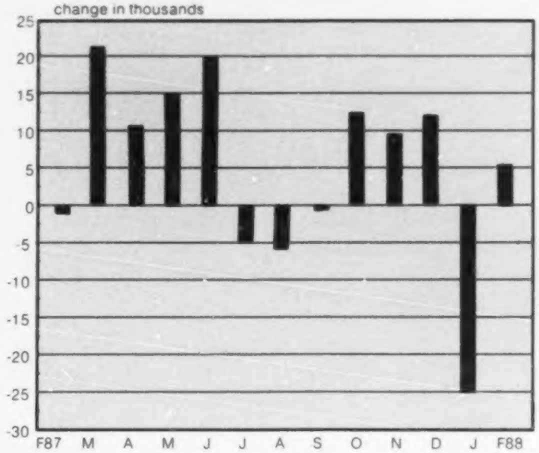
INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]	Metropolitan Area Feb. 1988[b]	Jan. 1988[c]	Feb. 1987[c]
Trade	**62.2**	**61.7**	**60.6**	**419.3**	**419.4**	**402.8**
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.7	76.4	76.0	73.1
Retail	53.5	53.0	51.9	343.0	343.5	329.7
General Merchandise	4.2	4.3	4.1	37.2	37.9	35.3
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.7	44.9	44.6
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.4	38.3	37.7
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.2	27.6	25.6
Eating & Drinking Places	25.8	25.2	25.3	111.8	109.9	106.5
All Other Retail	23.5	23.6	22.5	83.6	84.9	79.9
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.5**	**37.4**	**36.7**	**127.2**	**126.3**	**121.0**
Banking	7.3	7.3	7.1	22.7	22.7	21.6
All Other	30.2	30.1	29.6	104.5	103.6	99.4
Services	**236.6**	**233.2**	**223.3**	**677.3**	**670.4**	**633.7**
Hotels & Lodging Places	15.6	15.3	13.8	33.8	33.3	31.4
Personal Services	4.2	4.1	4.1	24.6	24.1	23.6
Business Services	51.5	50.7	47.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.6	3.6	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.6	33.2	32.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.6	25.5	23.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.0	30.9	30.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.1	73.6	71.4	618.9	613.0	578.7
GOVERNMENT	**263.8**	**264.0**	**261.5**	**555.9**	**554.2**	**547.6**
Federal Government	207.5	208.2	209.4	346.7	348.9	349.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	209.2	205.3	198.6
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	51.4	51.0	47.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

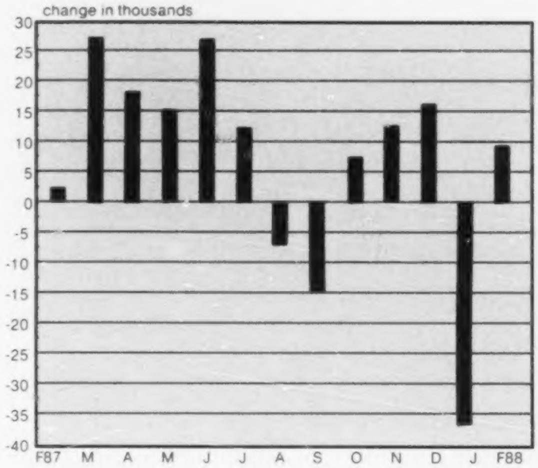
growth producers, Services (30,000 jobs) and Trade (14,900 jobs), responsible for two-thirds of suburban growth. Sixty-four percent of Services growth and two-thirds of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 65 percent of the growth in Construction (6,000 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,400 jobs and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,000 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (6,500 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (400 jobs) resulting in a growth rate of 2.1 percent. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 88 percent of the jobs gained in State and Local Government and all of the Federal job loss.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
February 1987 - February 1988



Monthly Job Growth
The Area
February 1987 - February 1988



Continued from page 7

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 0.5 percent, gaining 9,400 jobs between January and February. The private sector accounted for 82 percent of this growth with Services (6,900 jobs) responsible for 90 percent of the private job growth.

The public sector increased by 1,700 jobs as a reduction in Federal Government (2,200 jobs) was offset by gains in State and Local Government (3,900 jobs).

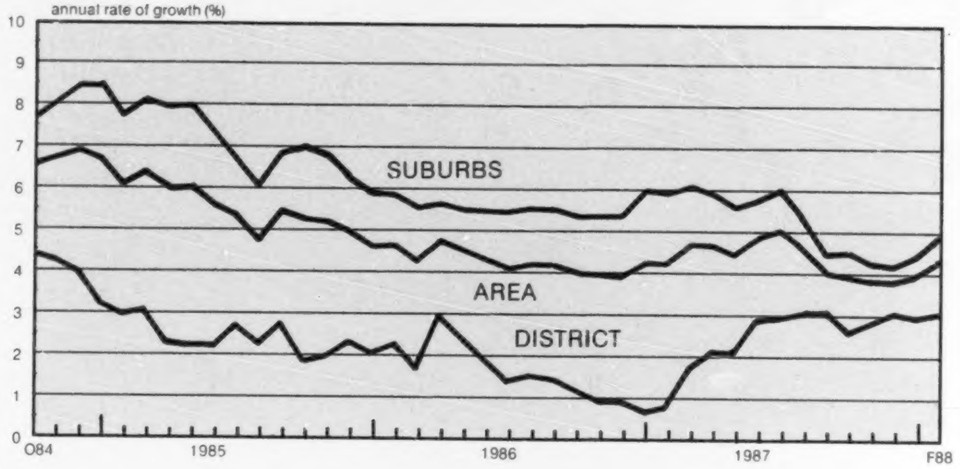
Over the year (February 1987 to February 1988), the area grew at a rate of 4.4 percent for a gain of 88,000 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 91 percent of area growth with 79,700 jobs created and a growth rate of 5.5 percent. The major job producers, Services (43,600 jobs) and Trade (16,500 jobs), were responsible for 68 percent of all new jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Construction (7,100 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (6,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,200 jobs).

The public sector grew at a rate of 1.5 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (2,300 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (10,600 jobs). A majority of the loss in Federal jobs is attributable to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government as is a sizable portion of the increase in State and Local Government.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 40 months (October 1984 to February 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.9 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - February 1988



has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between February 1987 and February 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 4.4 percent.

The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 5.0 percent, but below its 40-month-long-term average of 6.1 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 3.1 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 40-month average of 2.4 percent. However, both the Area and the suburbs appear to be at the start of a new upward slope.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 104,900 new jobs produced between February 1985 and February 1986 to 88,000 between February 1987 and this past February. Over the past year, 68,100 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 19,900 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (4.9 percent versus 3.1 percent for the nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to February 1988

The Area	
Average 40 months	4.9%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1987	3.9%
Current month	4.4%
The Suburbs	
Average 40 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1987	4.2%
Current month	5.0%
The District	
Average 40 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	3.1%

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In January 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 217 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally increases between December and January. The January rate at 3.3 percent was up from 2.9 percent reported in December. This month's rise of 0.4 percentage point is seasonal. This was the nineth lowest rate of all 217 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.4 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 3.3 percent was the second lowest rate recorded for all major metropolitan areas. The Boston Area had the lowest rate up from 2.3 percent in December to 3.1 percent in January. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a January rate of 5.6 percent -- up from 4.8 percent in December. A year ago, it was 5.4 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a January jobless rate of 3.6 percent -- up from 3.5 percent in December. A year ago, it was 4.0 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary unemployment rate of 6.1 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twenty-nineth highest jobless rate in the country. This was four notches below the December standing. Maryland's rate rose from 4.2 percent in December to 5.2 percent in January. Virginia also had a rise in its rate in January, up from 3.7 percent to 4.2 percent, a 0.5 percentage point increase. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-sixth and forty-fourth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

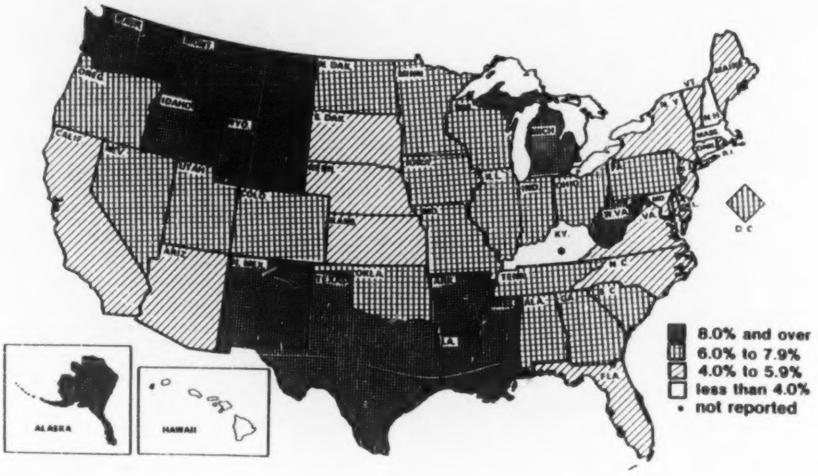
Of those states reporting over-the-year declines in the unemployment rates for January, 17 states and the District of Columbia reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Wyoming (3.4 points), Louisiana (2.5 points) and Alaska (2.3 points).

New Hampshire, at 3.3 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation for January, followed by Connecticut (3.7 percent), Massachusetts (3.8 percent), and Hawaii (3.9 percent). Fifteen other states reported rates below 6 percent. Five states had rates in double digits -- West Virginia (13.8 percent), Louisiana (12.0 percent), Alaska (10.8 percent), Michigan (10.7 percent), and Mississippi (10.6 percent). In general, the states with the lowest rates tended to be in the eastern part of the country.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a January preliminary rate of 6.1 percent) had the twenty-first lowest jobless rate. This was down three notches from December. In January, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.5 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-three reported lower jobless rates, two reported higher rates, and one remained unchanged. There were four cities with rates under 6 percent. The Baltimore rate at 8.3 percent was up seasonally, how-

Unemployment Rates by State, January 1988



ever, it was down by 0.9 percentage point over the year. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only three cities. For the first time in years, Gary, Indiana at 12.8 percent did not have the highest rate of the 26 cities. Detroit, Michigan replaced Gary in January with a 14.5 percent unemployment rate. New Orleans had a 10.1 percent jobless rate. Again Boston and San Francisco reported the lowest rates at 3.3 percent and 4.2 percent, respectively. The largest over-the-year declines were reported in Gary, 7.6 percent, Houston 3.0 percent, Cincinnati 2.8 percent and New York 2.1 percent. Detroit had a 4.4 percent increase in joblessness over the year.

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	January 1988*	January 1987
1. Detroit, MI	14.5	10.1
2. Gary, IN	12.8	20.4
3. New Orleans, LA	10.0	12.1
4. Cleveland, OH	9.3	11.0
5. Newark, NJ	9.1	9.4
6. Dayton, OH	9.0	9.4
7. Birmingham, AL	8.9	11.2
8. Buffalo, NY	8.8	9.7
9. St. Louis, MO	8.6	9.5
10. Houston, TX	8.6	11.6
11. Baltimore, MD	8.3	9.2
12. Atlanta, GA	8.0	7.4
13. Chicago, IL	7.6	8.8
14. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	8.1
15. Dallas, TX	7.3	7.5
16. Salt Lake City, UT	6.9	7.0
17. Pittsburgh, PA	6.6	7.2
18. Miami, FL	6.5	8.0
19. Los Angeles, CA	6.3	6.3
20. Cincinnati, OH	6.2	9.0
21. District of Columbia	**6.1**	**8.0**
22. Philadelphia, PA	6.0	6.2
23. Columbus, OH	5.7	6.2
24. New York, NY	5.3	7.4
25. San Francisco, CA	4.2	5.8
26. Boston, MA	3.3	4.5

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

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(Call 639-1661)

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities February 1988

Former employees in the District of Columbia filed 3,180 claims for unemployment compensation benefits in February 1988. Claims in February dropped 25 percent below January, which is a seasonally high month for claims. Compared to February of last year, the claims level was 7 percent less. This is consistent with the general downward trend established over the past few years for initial claims. The number of weeks claimed and actually compensated rose 7 and 8 percent, respectively, from last month. The rise was expected in these measures following the high level of initial claims registered in January. Likewise, the total outlay for benefits rose from $6.0 million to $6.5 million. The increase in the number of weeks compensated was primarily responsible for the $534,167 jump in the outlay. Only $33,730 of the rise was attributable to the slight increase (from $179.59 to 180.52) in the average weekly benefit amount.

The February 1988 average weekly benefit amount is the highest on record for the program. This is also expected, following the January 1988 increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $250 to $268, and a corresponding higher overall scale of benefits. The average weekly amount as a percent of the maximum in February 1988 is 67.4. This compares to 62.2 in February 1986, following the January change in the maximum and scale of benefits.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
February 1988

	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Percent Change From Jan. 1988	Percent Change From Feb. 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,035	4,088	3,231	-25.8	- 6.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	36,529	34,298	38,114	+ 6.5	- 4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,894	31,302	35,612	+ 8.3	- 4.8
Total Benefits Paid	$6,095,300	$5,594,368	$6,038,169	+ 9.0	+ 0.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$179.83	$178.72	$169.55	+ 0.6	+ 6.1
Number of First Payments	2,120	2,412	2,152	-12.1	- 1.5
Number of Final Payments	777	823	897	- 5.6	-13.4
Total Beneficiaries	9,751	9,712	10,696	+ 0.4	- 8.8
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	102	119	132	-14.3	-22.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,191	2,069	3,159	+ 5.9	-30.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,013	1,869	3,054	- 7.7	-34.1
Total Benefits Paid	$381,264	$357,522	$609,959	+ 6.6	-37.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$189.40	$191.29	$199.72	- 1.0	- 5.2
Number of First Payments	107	89	183	+20.2	-41.5
Number of Final Payments	55	64	72	-14.1	-23.6
Total Beneficiaries	541	539	882	+ 0.4	-38.7
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	47	28	63	+69.9	-25.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	382	349	509	+ 9.5	-25.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	289	263	430	+ 9.9	-32.8
Total Benefits Paid	$57,603	$52,489	$81,413	+ 9.7	-29.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.32	$199.54	$189.33	- 0.1	+ 5.3
Number of First Payments	24	30	37	-20.0	-35.1
Number of Final Payments	12	15	28	-20.0	-57.1
Total Beneficiaries	86	84	132	+ 2.4	-34.8
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,184	4,235	3,426	-24.8	- 7.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	39,102	36,716	41,782	+ 6.5	- 6.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,196	33,434	39,096	+ 8.3	- 7.4
Total Benefits Paid	$6,534,167	$6,004,397	$6,729,541	+ 8.8	- 2.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.52	$179.59	$172.13	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	2,251	2,531	2,372	-11.1	- 5.1
Number of Final Payments	844	902	997	- 6.4	-15.4
Total Beneficiaries	10,378	10,335	11,710	+ 0.4	-11.4

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

The two month (January-February) benefit outlay in 1988 is $12.5 million. In 1987, the comparable amount was $13.3 million. The drop in outlay, again, is a reflection of the downward trend in workload activity. Weeks actually compensated in 1988 for the two-month period totalled 69,600 compared to 77,800 in 1987. Even though the average weekly benefit amount was higher in 1988, ($180 compared to $170 in 1987), the increase was not sufficient to offset the drop in weeks compensated.

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Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
February 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987	Feb. 1988	Jan. 1988	Feb. 1987
Total Manufacturing	**421.98**	**425.02**	**412.44**	**39.0**	**39.1**	**38.8**	**10.82**	**10.87**	**10.63**
Durable Goods	**425.80**	**421.76**	**396.48**	**42.2**	**41.8**	**41.3**	**10.09**	**10.09**	**9.60**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	456.86	439.74	433.96	43.1	42.0	44.6	10.60	10.47	9.73
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	464.88	453.58	461.32	42.3	40.9	41.3	10.99	11.09	11.17
Other Durbable Goods	393.44	397.20	330.07	41.9	42.3	40.4	9.39	9.39	8.17
Non-Durable Goods	**420.48**	**427.72**	**425.78**	**36.5**	**37.0**	**36.8**	**11.52**	**11.56**	**11.57**
Food & Kindred Products	435.51	434.71	450.43	39.2	37.9	36.8	11.11	11.47	12.24
Printing & Publishing	445.99	455.18	448.52	34.6	35.7	35.4	12.89	12.75	12.67
Other Non-Durable Goods	336.51	339.73	342.29	40.3	40.3	40.7	8.35	8.43	8.41

Total Production Workers	**February 1988**	**January 1988**	**February 1987**
	42,500	**42,800**	**45,000**

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

Hours And Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of February 1988 dropped $3.04. Average Weekly Hours declined 0.1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 5 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products registered a substantial increase in Weekly Earnings of $17.06. This reflects increases in both Weekly Hours (1.1 hour) and Hourly Earnings (13 cents) resulting from more overtime being worked. Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies Weekly Earnings rose $11.28 due to an increase in Weekly Hours of 1.4 hour.

In the Non-Durable goods sector, Printing and Publishing registered a drop of $9.19 in Weekly Earnings as Weekly Hours declined 1.1 hour. Less overtime being worked accounted for this drop.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR March 1988 June 1988

March Unemployment Rate 5.3% in the District

Largest February to March decline in 18 years

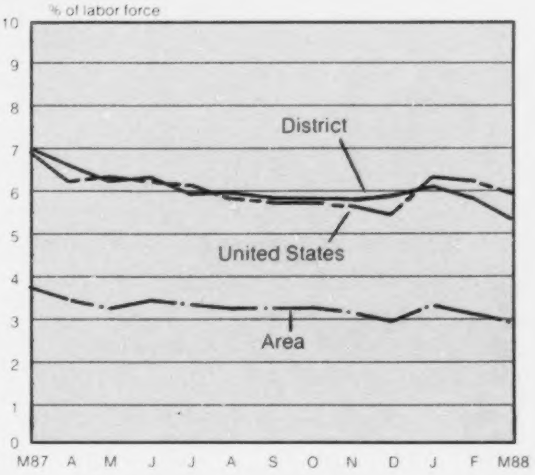
Labor Force

The District

Between February and March, the District's unemployment rate dropped a half of a percentage point from 5.8 percent to 5.3 percent. **This was the largest February-to-March decline in eighteen years, since March of 1970.** During March, an additional 5,800 District residents were added to local employer payrolls. This employment increase was not only large enough to absorb a 4,400 person increase in the labor force, but also sufficiently strong to reduce the unemployment rolls by 1,400 jobless workers. The 5.3 percent monthly rate is the lowest rate for March since 1972, when the rate was 4.9 percent.

The District's March rate was also lower than the unadjusted rate (5.9 percent) for all civilian workers across the United States.

Unemployment Rates
March 1987 - March 1988



Compared to March 1987, the pool of District residents without jobs has shrunk by nearly 24 percent, from 23,000 unemployed last year to 17,600 this year. More importantly, 8,600 more District residents are now employed. As a result, the unemployment

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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Department of
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F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MARCH 1988 JUNE 1988

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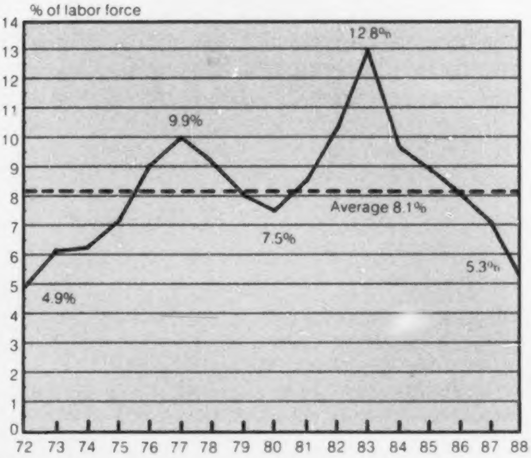
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

rate registered a steep over-the-year decline of 1.7 percentage points. Measured from the March record high set in 1983, the District's unemployment rate over the past five years has fallen 7.5 percentage points and the number of jobless workers has declined by 22,600. These labor market improvements are a testament to the strong economic recovery and job creation in the District and the Area.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of March 1972 - 1988



The Area & Suburbs

Between February and March, the unemployment rate in both the suburbs and the Area declined marginally, tightening the labor supply even more. The suburban rate fell to 2.4 percent and the Area rate to 2.9 percent. During March, 23,300 additional suburbanites found jobs and when combined with the District's 5,800 new workers, it brought the monthly increase in new Area job holders to 29,100.

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	Mar.[a] 1988	Feb.[b] 1988	Mar.[b] 1987
District of Columbia	5.3	5.8	7.0
Calvert County	4.7	5.7	4.8
Frederick County	4.0	5.0	4.6
Prince Georges Co.	3.5	3.6	3.5
Charles County	3.4	3.5	3.2
Montgomery County	2.5	2.6	2.4
Stafford County	2.3	2.6	2.8
Prince William County	2.0	2.1	2.2
Alexandria City	2.0	2.1	2.9
Manassas City	1.9	2.1	1.8
Falls Church City	1.8	1.8	1.6
Arlington County	1.7	1.7	2.2
Loudoun County	1.6	1.7	1.6
Fairfax County	1.5	1.7	2.0
Fairfax City	1.4	1.5	2.0
Manassas Park City	1.3	1.8	1.6

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: The Department of Employment Services, The Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Over the year (March 1987 to March 1988), the Area added nearly 100,000 new workers, 91 percent of whom were suburban residents. The number of new Area job holders (94,400) exceeded the growth in the labor supply (80,100). As a consequence, Area unemployment declined (14,300) and the rate contracted nearly a full percentage point (0.8), producing a further tightening of available new workers. About 37 percent of the decline in Area unemployment was attributable to the District. In March of 1987, suburbanites comprised about 70 percent of all unemployed Area residents and this March nearly 72 percent. So relatively more of the Area unemployed live in the suburbs, but the total pool of unemployed in the whole Washington Area has declined by 19 percent.

Over the past year, the District has been able to reduce its relative share of Area unemployment by about 1.7 percentage

Continued on page 4

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA
March 1988[a]

	Mar.[b] 1988	Feb.[c] 1988	Mar.[d] 1987	Feb.[d] 1987	Net Change From Feb. 1988	Net Change From Mar. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	330,300	325,900	327,000	324,200	4,400	3,300
Total Employed	312,700	306,900	304,100	300,300	5,800	8,600
Total Unemployed	17,600	19,000	23,000	23,900	−1,400	−5,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.3	5.8	7.0	7.4	−0.5	−1.7
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,826,700	1,805,800	1,749,900	1,725,500	20,900	76,800
Total Employed	1,782,100	1,758,800	1,696,300	1,668,700	23,300	85,800
Total Unemployed	44,600	47,000	53,500	56,700	−2,400	−8,900
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.4	2.6	3.1	3.3	−0.2	−0.7
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,157,000	2,131,700	2,076,900	2,049,700	25,300	80,100
Total Employed	2,094,800	2,065,700	2,000,400	1,969,000	29,100	94,400
Total Unemployed	62,200	66,000	76,500	80,600	−3,800	−14,300
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.9	3.1	3.7	3.9	−0.2	−0.8

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, and the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1988 & March 1987
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
	MARCH 1988		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	28.3
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	71.7
	MARCH 1987		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.2	30.1
Suburbs	84.2	84.8	69.9

Continued from page 3

points. So despite the fact that the Area and the suburbs show marked signs of labor shortages, the District still bares a disproportionate share of the Area's unemployed with only 15 percent of the Area's labor force, but 28 percent of the unemployed.

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,686 in March 1988 -- down 1,445 claimants from February. In March, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 24 percent of the total March claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers at 22 percent and service workers at 21 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.0 weeks for all claimants -- up from 9.3 weeks in February.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.0 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females rose from 10.0 to 10.1 weeks. In March 1987, the average duration for males was 9.8 weeks and 10.6 weeks for females.

Job Growth

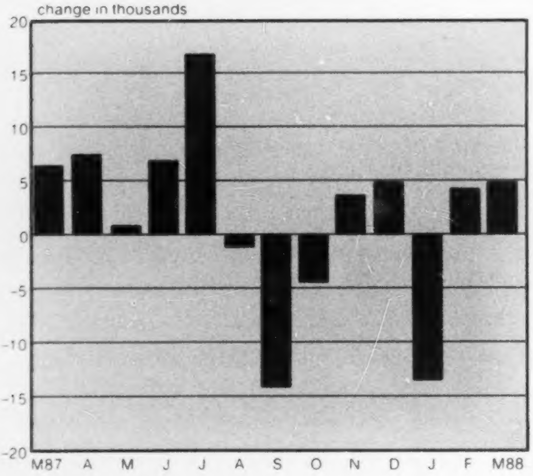
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 4,800 between February and March for a gain of 0.7 percent. The private sector was responsible for 88 percent of the total growth with a primarily seasonal gain of 4,200 jobs. The major contributor, Services (2,600 jobs), accounted for 62 percent of the private job growth with the leading growth components being Hotels (700 jobs), Business Services (700 jobs) and All Other Services (600 jobs).

In the public sector, State and Local Government rose seasonally by 600 jobs while Federal Government recorded a slight 100 job increase.

Over the year, (March 1987 to March 1988), the number of District jobs rose 2.9 percent for a gain of 18,400 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.6 percent for an increase of 17,400 jobs. The leading growth contributor, Services, accounted for three of every four new jobs in the private sector with growth of 13,100 jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (3,900 jobs), All Other Services (3,200 jobs), Hotels (2,100 jobs) and Legal Services (2,000 jobs). Significant private sector growth also occurred in Trade (1,700 jobs) and Construction (1,300 jobs).

The public sector grew by 1,000 jobs as growth in State and Local Government (3,900 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,900 jobs).



Monthly Job Growth
The District
March 1987 - March 1988

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 12,900 for growth of 0.9 percent between February and March. The private sector accounted for 81 percent of the growth with seasonally induced gains in Construction (3,900 jobs), Services (3,800 jobs) and Trade (1,400 jobs). The Maryland suburbs

Continued on page 6

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	Mar. 1988[b]	Feb. 1988[c]	Mar. 1987[c]	Mar. 1988[b]	Feb. 1988[c]	Mar. 1987[c]
Total	**661.7**	**656.9**	**643.3**	**2,115.1**	**2,097.4**	**2,036.6**
Total Private Sector	397.3	393.1	379.9	1,555.7	1,541.0	1,482.3
Total Government	264.4	263.8	263.4	559.4	556.4	554.3
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.5**	**16.4**	**15.9**	**87.6**	**87.3**	**85.9**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.9	41.8	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.1	3.1
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.8	22.5
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.0	16.8	15.6
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.6	45.5	44.6
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.6	5.4
Printing & Publishing	12.7	12.6	11.9	32.9	32.9	31.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.1	7.0	7.4
All Other Manufacturing	3.9	3.9	4.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**	**1.1**
Construction	**16.3**	**15.7**	**15.0**	**131.5**	**127.0**	**123.7**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.4**	**24.2**	**24.3**	**102.6**	**101.6**	**98.8**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.4	45.6	42.4
All Transportation	9.4	9.3	8.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.4	51.4	51.1	51.5

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a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Continued from page 5

were responsible for 56 percent of the Construction increase while the Virginia suburbs accounted for 76 and 93 percent, respectively, of the growth in Services and Trade.

In the public sector an increase of 2,400 jobs is attributable to primarily seasonal growth in State and Local Government with the two suburban areas sharing equally in this growth.

Over the year (March 1987 to March 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.3 percent for a gain of 60,100 jobs.The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 6.2 percent accounting for 71 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased by 2.5 percent. The private sector was responsible for 93 percent of total new jobs with the leading growth contributors, Services (26,500 jobs) and Trade (13,200 jobs), accounting for two-thirds of suburban growth. Two-thirds of Services growth and 73 percent of the

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia Mar. 1988[b]	 Feb. 1988[c]	 Mar. 1987[c]	Metropolitan Area Mar. 1988[b]	 Feb. 1988[c]	 Mar. 1987[c]
Trade	**63.0**	**62.3**	**61.3**	**421.7**	**419.6**	**406.8**
Wholesale	8.7	8.7	8.7	76.3	76.4	73.8
Retail	54.2	53.6	52.6	345.4	343.3	332.9
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.0	35.9	37.1	35.2
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.8	44.7	43.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.8	38.6	38.0
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.8	27.5	26.1
Eating & Drinking Places	26.5	25.9	25.9	113.6	111.2	109.1
All Other Retail	23.6	23.5	22.8	84.5	84.2	80.7
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.6**	**37.5**	**37.0**	**127.5**	**127.1**	**122.1**
Banking	7.2	7.3	7.2	22.7	22.7	21.8
All Other	30.4	30.2	29.8	104.8	104.4	100.3
Services	**239.4**	**236.8**	**226.3**	**683.7**	**677.3**	**644.1**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.4	15.7	14.3	34.6	33.9	32.4
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.2	25.1	24.6	23.9
Business Services	52.2	51.5	48.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.7	3.6	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.8	33.6	32.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	25.7	25.6	23.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.4	31.1	30.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.8	75.2	72.6	624.1	618.7	587.8
GOVERNMENT	**264.4**	**263.8**	**263.4**	**559.4**	**556.4**	**554.3**
Federal Government	207.6	207.5	210.5	347.2	347.2	351.3
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	212.2	209.2	203.0
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	52.0	51.4	48.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 70 percent of the jobs created in Construction (6,500 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,800 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3,700 jobs).

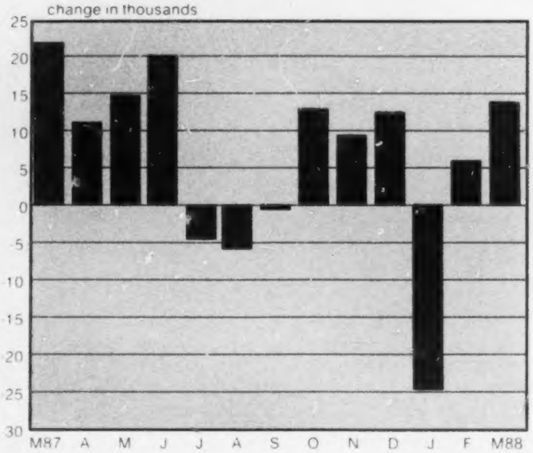
In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (5,300 jobs) was partially offset by a decline in Federal Government (1,200 jobs) resulting in a 1.4 percent rate of growth. State and Local Government growth was concentrated entirely in the Virginia suburbs which were also responsible for two-thirds of the Federal job loss.

The Area

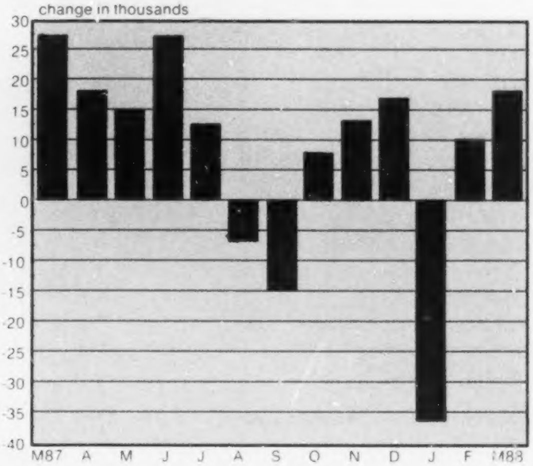
The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 17,700 jobs between February and March for a 0.8 percent rate of growth. The private

Continued on page 8

**Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
March 1987 - March 1988**



**Monthly Job Growth
The Area
March 1987 - March 1988**



Continued from page 7

sector accounted for 83 percent of this growth with primarily seasonal gains in Services (6,400 jobs), Construction (4,500 jobs) and Trade (2,100 jobs).

The public sector growth of 3,000 jobs was entirely due to seasonal gains in State and Local Government.

Over the year (March 1987 to March 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for a gain of 78,500 new jobs. The private sector accounted for 94 percent of total growth with an increase of 73,400 jobs and a 5.0 percent rate of growth. The leading job contributors, Services (39,600 jobs) and Trade (14,900 jobs), accounted for 69 percent of all new Area jobs. Sizable private sector growth also occurred in Construction (7,800 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3,800 jobs).

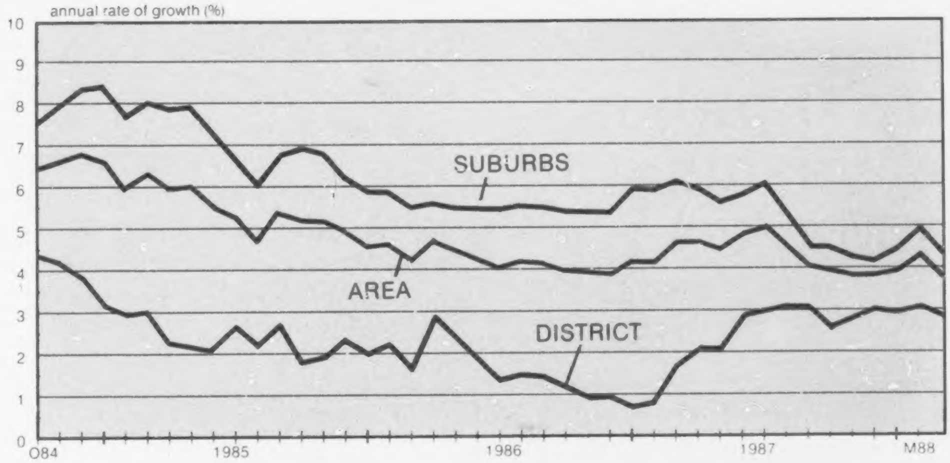
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.9 percent for a gain of 5,100 jobs as growth in State and Local Government (9,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (4,100 jobs). A sizable portion of the gain in State and Local Government and a majority of the Federal job loss is attributable to the transfer of Saint Elizabeth's Hospital to the District Government.

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 42 months (October 1984 to March 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between March 1987 and March 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.9 percent.

The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.3 percent, but below its 41-month-longterm average of 6.1 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.9

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - March 1988



Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to March 1988

The Area	
Average 41 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, December 1987	3.9%
Current month	3.9%
The Suburbs	
Average 41 months	6.1%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, December 1987	4.2%
Current month	4.3%
The District	
Average 41 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.9%

percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 41-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 111,200 new jobs produced between March 1984 and March 1985 to 78,500 between March 1987 and this past March. Over the past year, 60,100 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 18,400 in the District. ***The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.9 percent versus 3.2 percent for the Nation).***

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In February 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 241 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally decreases between January and February. The February rate at 3.1 percent was down from 3.3 percent recorded in January. This month's decline of 0.2 percentage point is seasonal. This was the eleventh lowest rate of all 241 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.9 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the

Continued on page 14

Labor Force Profile:

Supply Tightness in the Washington Labor Market

Much has been written about the shortage of workers in the Washington Area, but is there a statistical measure of this tightness? Recently, the Labor Market Information Staff conducted a review of this question. This article contains the results of that review.

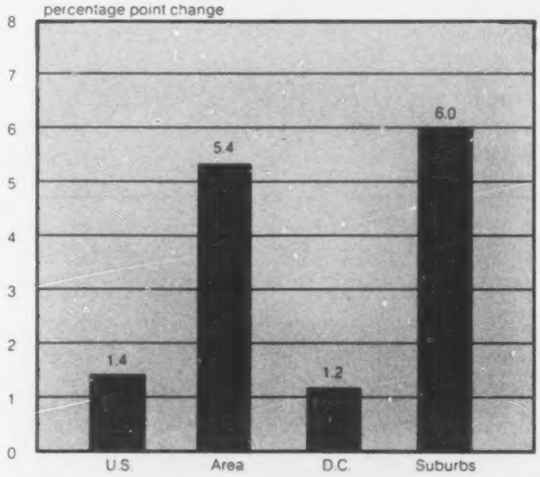
Economists often use employment-to-population ratios as a measure of labor market tightness. The employment-to-population ratio is simply the number of persons in an area who are working divided by the number of residents of that same area who are 16 years of age or older (the traditional working age population). The employment ratio also produces as a residual, a measurement of the population *not working*. This represents the potential labor supply which might be tapped to support future job growth. The data includes only civilians who are not confined in an institution, such as a hospital or correctional facility. The population/employment statistics used in the study were taken from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' annual publication, *Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment* for the years 1980 through 1986. Data are annual averages from the Current Population Survey (CPS).

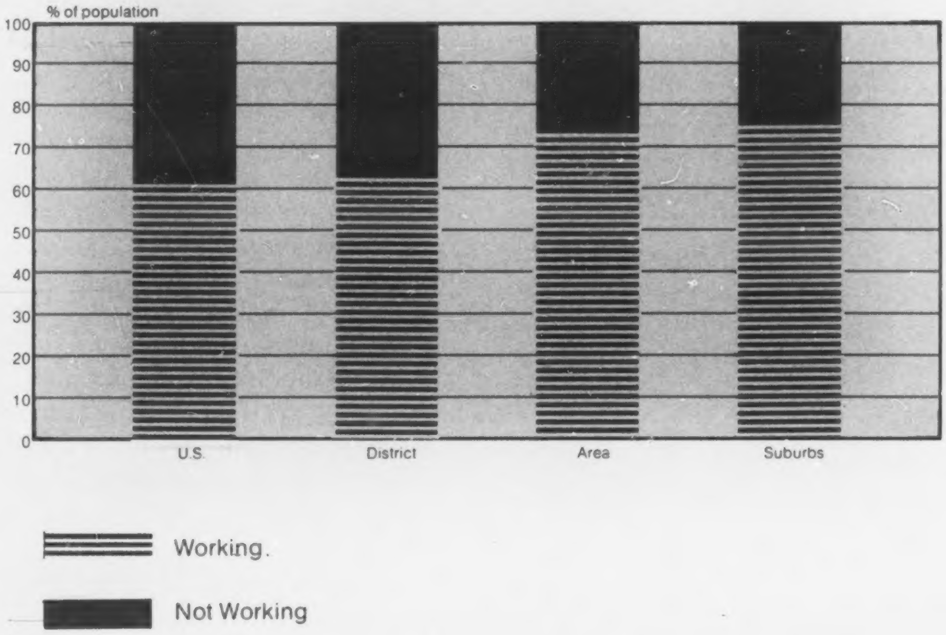
Employment/Population Ratios in the Washington Area

The proportion of Washington Area residents employed in 1986 was 72.8 percent. This was 12.2 percentage points greater than the same ratio for all Americans. **In the suburban portion of the Washington Area, three of every four persons had a job**. In the District proper, the employment-to-population ratio was lower (62.2 percent) than in the suburbs (75.0 percent), but still higher than the U.S. ratio (60.7 percent).

Between 1980 and 1982, employment-to-population ratios in the Washington Area and the United States all declined, probably reflecting the impact of two recessions experienced in the early 80's. Since the end of the last recession, however, the local ratios have increased significantly – by 6.4 percentage points in the Area, 6.0 percentage points in the suburbs and 5.5 percen-

Increase in Employment/Population Ratio (Decrease in Potential Labor Supply) 1980 - 1986





Percent of Population Working and Not Working
1986

tage points in the City. This rapid local growth between 1982 and 1986 contrasts with a slower 2.9 percent increase across the country.

Thus measured by the employment-to-population ratio, the Washington Area labor market now has a relatively smaller pool of potential new workers than the national economy and, with more than 7 of every 10 Area residents working, a very tight labor supply. Of the 3 Area residents not working, about 1.7 are either teenagers (16-19) or persons 55 and older, two groups that tend to have low labor force participation rates, because many are either attending school or retired.[1]

Labor Supply in the Washington Area Versus Other Metropolitan Areas

How does the employment-to-population relationship in the Washington Area compare to other metropolitan areas? BLS's annual *Profiles* had some statistics which permit comparisons. Nine other metropolitan areas were selected for contrast with the Washington Area for selected years -- 1980, 1982 (to show recessionary impacts) and 1986.

In all three years, the Washington Area had the highest proportion of its population with a job. The Detroit Area consistently had the

Continued on page 12

[1] In the Wahington Area in 1986, there were an estimated 730,000 people not at work. Of this number about 108,000 (14.8%) were teenagers (16-19) and 338,000 (46.3%) were 55 years or older.

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Employment to Population Ratios
the United States, the Washington Area,
the District and the Suburbs
1980 - 1986
(annual averages-percents)

	U.S.	Area	District	Suburbs*
1980	59.3	67.4	61.0	69.1
1981	59.0	66.4	56.8	69.0
1982	57.8	66.4	56.7	69.1
1983	57.9	67.7	58.5	70.1
1984	59.5	70.3	60.5	72.7
1985	60.1	71.9	61.3	74.4
1986	60.7	72.8**	62.2	75.1

* Suburban data derived by LMIR.

** In 1986, BLS introduced the new MSA definition in *Profile.*

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980 through 1986.

Employment to Population Ratios
Selected Metropolitan Areas and Years
1980, 1982 & 1986
(annual averages-percents)

Areas	1980	1982	1986
Washington, DC	67.4	66.4	72.8
Dallas/Ft. Worth**	68.1	68.9	70.7
Atlanta	64.4	63.3	68.7
Boston*	63.0	61.8	65.8
San Francisco/Oak.*	61.5	62.8	65.8
Milwaukee*	64.5	61.9	61.6
Baltimore	62.2	58.6	60.8
St. Louis*	58.6	58.4	60.6
Philadelphia*	56.8	56.3	59.3
Detroit*	54.7	53.1	57.9

* Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA)

** Consolidated Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA)

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1982 & 1986.

In 1986, BLS introduced the new Census definitions in *Profile.*

smallest ratio, with its proportion of population with jobs in 1986 being nearly 15 percentage points behind the Washington Area. Between 1980 and 1982, employment/population ratios as a result of the recessions declined in all but two metropolitan areas -- Dallas/Ft. Worth and San Francisco/Oakland. Over the full six-year period (1980 - 1986), the ratio of the population with a job increased everywhere, except in Milwaukee and Baltimore. Growth in the ratio was most marked, however, locally -- increasing over the six years by 5.4 percentage points. Increases in the Atlanta and San Francisco/Oakland metropolitan areas were the next largest (both increased 4.3 percentage points), while the Milwaukee Area showed the largest decline (2.9 percentage points).

Thus measured by employment-to-population ratios, the Washington Area had the tightest labor supply of all studied metropolitan areas.

The District of Columbia Versus Other Selected Central Cities

As noted earlier, the District's employment/population ratio is slightly higher than the ratio for all of the United States. But how does it compare with other central cities?

In 1986, the employment-to-population ratio in the District (62.2 percent) was the highest of the ten selected cities, except for two Texas cities -- Dallas (68.8 percent) and Houston (63.3 percent). Like the Detroit Area as a whole, Detroit City had the lowest proportion of its population employed in 1986 (41.2 percent) -- some 21 percentage points below the District.

Employment to Population Ratios
Selected Central Cities and Years
1980, 1982 & 1986
(annual averages percents)

Central Cities	1980	1982	1986
Dallas	68.8	68.7	68.8
Houston	66.3	66.2	63.3
District	61.0	56.7	62.2
Milwaukee	60.2	55.5	58.6
St. Louis	50.6	48.9	53.1
Baltimore	54.5	45.8	49.7
Philadelphia	47.9	46.8	47.8
Cleveland	48.9	47.3	45.0
Detroit	42.9	41.3	41.2

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1980, 1982 & 1986.

Between 1980 and the recession year of 1982, all central cities experienced a decline in the ratio with the largest decline occurring in Baltimore (8.7 percentage points vs. 4.3 in the District). **Over the six-year-study period, only two cities -- St. Louis and the District -- registered increases in the proportion of city residents with jobs (a 2.5 percentage point increase in St. Louis and a 1.2 percentage point increase in D.C.).** One other central city, Dallas, recorded no change.

Observations

While a high employment-to-population ratio is a desirable social indicator and a measure of the strength of a local economy, it also measures the size of the pool of potential new workers available to fuel future job growth. The higher the employ-ment-to-population ratio, the smaller the potential labor supply. The employment-to-population ratio in the Washington Area, and more significantly in the Washington suburbs, is now very high, perhaps the highest in the Nation. So the potential supply of new Area workers is very small and the labor market extremely tight. This shortage of workers could act as a constraint on future local job growth. In addition, a high employment-to-population relationship probably means there will be strong upward pressures on local wages, as more and more employers begin raising wages to compete for employees from among the smaller pool of both experienced and entry level workers.

In the Washington Area, only the District appears to have an adequate supply of available workers for future expansion. In order to sustain Area job growth, local employers and governments will need to focus their attention on smoothing the functioning of the labor market through improved transportation, expanded recruitment, reevaluated skill requirements, increased public and private training, expanded daycare and more affordable housing for lower paid workers.

JOB SERVICE

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you, the employer.

Continued from page 9

Washington Area's rate at 3.1 percent tied with the Boston Area also at 3.1 percent for the lowest rate among all major metropolitan areas. A year ago, the Boston rate was also 3.1 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a rate of 5.6 percent -- unchanged from January. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 5.3 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, had a February jobless rate of 3.4 percent -- down from the 3.6 percent posted in January. A year ago, it was 4.1 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary unemployment rate of 5.8 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the twenty-first lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the January standing. Maryland's rate declined from 5.2 percent in January to 5.1 percent in February. Virginia's rate also declined, dropping from 4.2 percent to 4.1 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked fifteenth and seventeenth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Of those states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for February, 21 states and the District of Columbia reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest were in Wyoming (4.0 points), Mississippi (2.7 points), and Alaska and Louisiana (both 2.2 points).

All of the states along the eastern seaboard from Maine to Florida reported unemployment rates of 6.0 percent or less. New Hampshire, at 3.1 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation for February, followed by Hawaii (3.3 percent), Connecticut (3.6 percent), and Massachusetts (3.8 percent). Eighteen other states and the District of Columbia reported rates below 6 percent. Three states had rates in double digits -- West Virginia (13.2 percent), Louisiana (12.1 percent), and Alaska (11.1 percent).

Cities

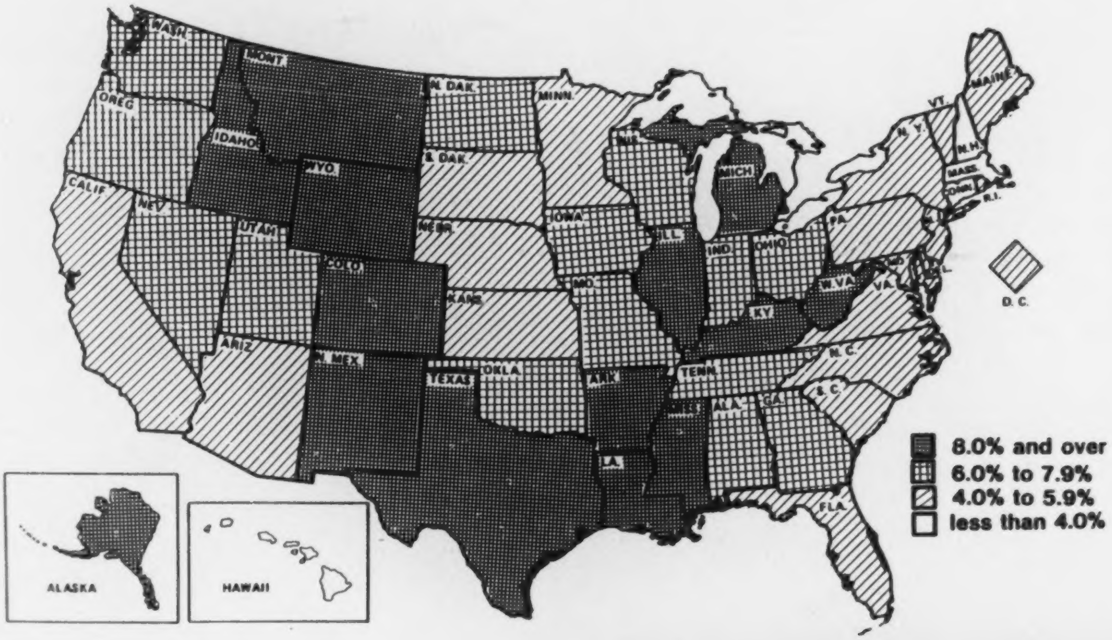
In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a February preliminary rate of 5.8 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was down one notch from January. In February, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.3 percent. Of the 26 cities, twenty-

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	February 1988*	February 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.4	4.0
2. New York, NY	4.2	6.0
3. San Francisco, CA	4.3	4.9
4. Columbus, OH	5.3	6.6
5. District of Columbia	**5.8**	**7.4**
6. Philadelphia, PA	5.8	6.1
7. Los Angeles, CA	6.3	7.5
8. Pittsburgh, PA	6.4	7.2
9. Salt Lake City, UT	6.4	7.1
10. Cincinnati, OH	6.5	8.4
11. Miami, FL	6.5	7.0
12. Milwaukee, WI	7.0	8.2
13. Dallas, TX	7.6	7.1
14. Atlanta, GA	7.6	8.1
15. St. Louis, MO	7.8	10.2
16. Baltimore, MD	8.2	7.8
17. Buffalo, NY	8.2	9.4
18. Newark, NJ	8.2	10.1
19. Chicago, IL	8.5	8.7
20. Houston, TX	8.9	10.7
21. Birmingham, AL	9.0	11.0
22. Cleveland, OH	9.1	11.7
23. Dayton, OH	9.4	10.4
24. New Orleans, LA	9.9	11.3
25. Detroit, MI	12.6	11.7
26. Gary, IN	12.8	19.8

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates by State, February 1988


WASH.
MONT.
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MAINE
N.H.
MASS.
CONN.
R.I.
CALIF.
NEV.
WYO.
NEBR.
IOWA
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
PA.
UTAH
COLO.
KANS.
MO.
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
D.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
TEXAS
OKLA.
ARK.
TENN.
N.C.
S.C.
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 8.0% and over
▦ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

three reported lower jobless rates, and three reported higher rates. There were six cities including the District of Columbia with rates under 6 percent. The Baltimore rate at 8.2 percent was up seasonally, and up by 0.4 percentage point over the year. Double digit jobless rates were reported in only two cities. Gary, Indiana at 12.8 percent again posted the highest rate of the 26 cities. Detroit, Michigan which had the highest rate in January reported a jobless rate of 12.6 percent in February. Boston, New York, and San Francisco reported the lowest rates at 3.4, 4.2 and 4.3 percents, respectively. The largest over-the-year declines were reported in Gary, a large 7.0 points, Cleveland 2.6 points, and St. Louis 2.4 points. Detroit and Dallas had the largest over-the-year increases in joblessness 0.9 point and 0.5 point, respectively.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities March 1988

The District of Columbia processed 3,150 claims for unemployment compensation benefits from former workers in the city, and others who use our services in the network of the nationally operated unemployment compensation system to file against other states in the nation. The March level of initial claims was virtually level (–1.1 percent) with the workload from the previous month. Compared to March 1987, the current month's claims dropped 5 percent. The number of weeks of unemployment claimed

Continued on page 16

Continued from page 15

during the month amounted to 41,320, while the number actually compensated totaled 38,750. These levels were 6 and 7 percent, respectively, above last month, but 10 and 11 percent below the same month last year.

As expected, the total outlay for benefits rose from last month somewhat commensurate with the weeks compensated for benefits. Also, the average weekly payout rose nearly one dollar. This increase (from $180.52 to $181.45) is a natural outgrowth of the change in the maximum weekly benefit amount from $250 to $268 effective January 1988 and the accompanying higher overall benefit scale. All claimants who qualified on the higher scale since January and those who recently exhausted from the lower scale effective prior to January combined to make for the increase in the average weekly amount. The total outlay in March was $7.0 million compared to $6.5 million last month.

The workload activity in the first quarter of 1988 rose from the previous quarter, unlike the changes from the same period last year. Initial claims, weeks of unemployment claimed, and weeks actually compensated rose 13, 20, and 19 percent, respectively. Also with the workload activity, outlay also was on the upswing, rising from $16.1 million in the fourth quarter of 1987 to $19.6 million in the first quarter of 1988.

The average weekly benefit amount during the fourth quarter was $176 compared to $180 in 1988. The first quarter rise was also expected. On the other hand, activity in the first quarter of 1988 was below that of the first quarter of 1987. This is an indication of the seasonal nature of the economy from the last quarter of the year to the first quarter of the succeeding year, and also of the general downward trend in unemployment compensation workload. The table on page 17 outlines the details of the quarterly movements.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.8 percent to 119.2 (1982-84=100) during the two months ended in March. For the 12-months ended in March, the local CPI-U rose 4.1 percent.

The Washington Area Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.8 percent from January to March. The March level of 118.5 was 4.3 percent higher than the index in March 1987.

In March, the increases in the local and national CPI-U indexes were about equal, the former at 0.8 percent and the latter at 0.7 percent. A year ago, the increase in the District of Columbia was 4.1 percent and the national 3.9 percent.

Locally, the January-March CPI-U index showed an increase in 6 of the 7 components with apparel and upkeep showing an acceleration of 7.3 percent.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, apparel and upkeep, transportation, and energy tend to be relatively higher locally. On the other hand, housing, medical care, and other goods

Continued on page 18

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
March 1988

	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Percent Change From Feb. 1988	Percent Change From Mar. 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,968	3,035	3,089	− 2.2	− 3.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,569	36,529	41,813	+ 5.6	− 7.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,295	33,894	39,536	+ 7.1	− 8.2
Total Benefits Paid	$6,541,049	$6,095,300	$6,734,659	+ 7.3	− 2.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.22	$179.83	$170.34	+ 0.2	+ 5.8
Number of First Payments	1,751	2,120	1,794	−17.4	− 2.4
Number of Final Payments	871	777	1,010	+12.1	−13.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,621	9,751	10,482	− 1.3	− 8.2
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	131	102	152	+28.4	−13.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,319	2,191	3,412	+ 5.8	−32.0
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,123	2,013	3,473	+ 5.5	−38.9
Total Benefits Paid	$424,430	$381,264	$699,100	+11.3	−39.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$199.92	$189.40	$201.30	+ 5.6	− 0.7
Number of First Payments	110	107	174	+ 2.8	−36.8
Number of Final Payments	50	55	75	− 9.1	−33.3
Total Beneficiaries	548	541	915	+ 1.3	−40.1
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	50	47	77	+ 6.4	−35.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	428	382	601	+12.0	−28.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	329	289	455	+13.8	−27.7
Total Benefits Paid	$64,986	$57,603	$84,853	+12.8	−23.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$197.53	$199.32	$186.49	− 0.9	+ 5.9
Number of First Payments	40	24	39	+66.7	+ 2.6
Number of Final Payments	24	12	30	+100.0	−20.0
Total Beneficiaries	102	86	137	+18.6	−25.5
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,149	3,184	3,318	− 1.1	− 5.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	41,316	39,102	45,826	+ 5.7	− 9.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	38,747	36,196	43,464	+ 7.0	−10.9
Total Benefits Paid	$7,030,465	$6,534,167	$7,518,612	+ 7.6	− 6.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$181.45	$180.52	$172.98	+ 0.5	+ 4.9
Number of First Payments	1,901	2,251	2,007	−15.5	− 5.3
Number of Final Payments	945	844	1,115	+12.0	−15.2
Total Beneficiaries	10,271	10,378	11,534	− 1.0	−11.0

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Selected Quarters)
District of Columbia
1988 and 1987

Fourth Quarter	First Quarter 1988	Fourth Quarter 1987	First Quarter 1987	Percent Change From Fourth Quarter 1987	Percent Change From First Quarter 1987
Initial Claims Taken	10,568	9,381	11,157	+12.6	− 5.3
Weeks Compensated	108,377	91,303	121,230	+18.7	−10.3
Total Benefits Outlay	$19,569,029	$16,073,007	$20,775,878	+21.8	− 5.8
Average Weekly Benefits	$180.56	$176.04	$171.38	+ 2.6	+ 5.4

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Department of Employment Services
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PROGRAM (TJTC)**

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Continued from Page 16

and services tend to be relatively higher nationally. Entertainment tends to be about even.

**Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index**
(All Urban Consumers — CPI-U)[a]

Expenditure Category	Mar. 1988	Percent Change: 2 months Ago	Percent Change: Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	116.5	+0.7	+ 3.9
Washington Area	119.2	+0.8	+ 4.1
Food & Beverage	116.7	+0.6	+ 4.3
Housing	121.2	+0.1	+ 3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	124.9	+7.3	+10.5
Transportation	106.2	+0.8	+ 0.2
Medical Care	136.4	+1.0	+ 7.0
Entertainment	126.5	+0.9	+ 3.9
Other Goods & Services	134.9	- 0.1	+ 5.9
Special Index:			
Energy[b]	87.8	+0.5	+2.9

[a] 1982-84=100, except as noted.
[b] June 1979=100
Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of March 1988 rose $3.38. Average Weekly Hours declined 0.8 hour. Average Hourly Earnings increased 31 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products posted a sizable increase in Weekly Earnings of $37.82. More overtime being worked accounted for this rise as increases were registered in

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
March 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987	Mar. 1988	Feb. 1988	Mar. 1987
Total Manufacturing	**428.80**	**425.42**	**422.48**	**38.7**	**39.5**	**39.3**	**11.08**	**10.77**	**10.75**
Durable Goods	**440.15**	**427.82**	**406.55**	**41.8**	**42.4**	**41.4**	**10.53**	**10.09**	**9.82**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	503.52	465.70	430.99	45.9	44.1	43.8	10.97	10.56	9.84
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	470.80	467.15	476.52	42.3	42.2	41.8	11.13	11.07	11.40
Other Durbable Goods	403.40	394.06	342.23	40.3	42.1	40.5	10.01	9.36	8.45
Non-Durable Goods	**418.83**	**421.83**	**434.21**	**36.2**	**37.1**	**37.4**	**11.57**	**11.37**	**11.61**
Food & Kindred Products	406.08	430.67	447.52	37.6	40.1	37.2	10.80	10.74	12.03
Printing & Publishing	452.09	449.23	469.00	35.1	35.4	36.3	12.88	12.69	12.92
Other Non-Durable Goods	330.19	335.36	325.13	38.8	40.6	41.0	8.51	8.26	7.93

Total Production Workers	**March 1988** **43,000**	**February 1988** **42,700**	**March 1987** **44,500**

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

both Weekly Hours (1.8 hours) and Hourly Earnings (41 cents). Other Durable Goods Weekly Earnings rose $9.34 as Hourly Earnings increased 65 cents.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, a shorter scheduled workweek was responsible for drops of $24.59 and $5.17, respectively, in Food and Kindred Products and Other Non-Durable Goods Weekly Earnings. Printing and Publishing posted a slight increase of $2.86 in Weekly Earnings as Hourly Earnings rose 19 cents.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR April 1988 July 1988

April Unemployment 5.2% in the District

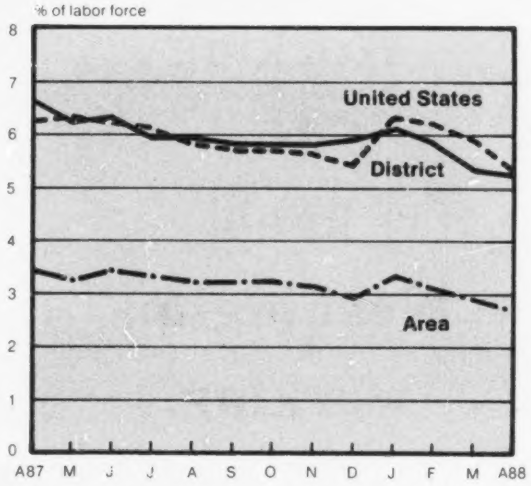
D.C. rate below U.S. rate since January

Labor Force

The District

The District's unemployment rate in April fell for the third consecutive month, dropping slightly from 5.3 percent of the labor force to 5.2 percent. This is the lowest rate for the month since the 4.9 percent registered sixteen years ago in April 1972. Between March and April, 3,600 additional residents found jobs bringing the number of employed District residents to 316,100, the largest number of job-holding residents during April since the 327,400 reported in 1973. The April employment growth this year was strong enough to absorb the 3,600 person increase in the labor force and aid 400 others in moving off the unemployment rolls. This labor market movement produced the modest 0.1 percentage point decline in the jobless rate.

Unemployment Rates
April 1987 - April 1988



Historically, every April produces one of the largest annual declines in unemployment in the City averaging a 0.4 percentage-point drop. Over the past sixteen years, the unemployment rate in April has fallen in 14 years, increased in only one and remained unchanged in the other. So this year's

Continued on page 3

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR APRIL 1988 JULY 1988

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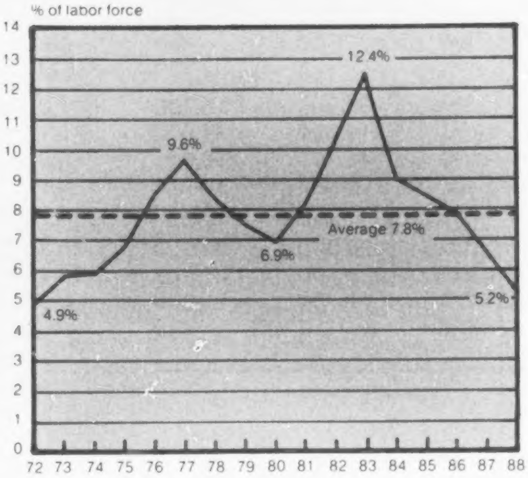
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

March-to-April drop is lower than anticipated. It follows, however, a record half of a point decline last month. Since the beginning of this year, the rate in the District has declined nearly a full percentage point (0.9 point).

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of April 1972 - 1988



Compared to April of last year, the District's rate has plunged 1.4 points—from 6.6 percent to 5.2 percent. More importantly, 8,300 additional residents are employed and 4,400 fewer are on the unemployment rolls. This is a significant 20 percent decline in joblessness in just one year. Compared to April of 1983 when the District experienced its highest April unemployment rate (12.4 percent), there are now 37,800 more job-holding residents and 22,200 fewer jobless—a 56 percent decline in unemployment and a 13 percent increase in employment.

During April, the seasonally unadjusted unemployment rate for civilian workers across the nation was 5.3 percent. Since January of this year, the District's rate has been below the national average.

The Area & Suburbs

The Area and Suburban labor supply continued to tighten in April as both the Area and Suburban unemployment rates declined two-tenths of a percentage point to 2.7 percent for the Area and 2.3 percent for the Suburbs. In the Suburbs, the monthly increase in the labor force was 18,700 new workers, but 21,600 suburban residents found jobs, so the pool of unemployed suburban workers was reduced by 2,900. Thus, at the end of April, only 59,000 Area workers remained available to support an economy containing over 2.1 million jobs.

Over the year, (April 1987 to April 1988), the

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	April[a] 1988	March[b] 1988	April[b] 1987
District of Columbia	5.2	5.3	6.6
Calvert County	4.2	4.8	4.3
Prince Georges Co.	3.4	3.5	3.5
Frederick County	2.9	4.0	4.4
Charles County	2.7	3.3	2.8
Montgomery County	2.4	2.5	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	2.4	2.2
Alexandria City	1.9	2.0	2.7
Prince William Co.	1.7	2.0	1.9
Falls Church City	1.6	1.9	1.6
Manassas City	1.5	1.9	1.6
Arlington County	1.5	1.7	2.1
Fairfax County	1.5	1.6	1.9
Loudoun County	1.4	1.7	1.7
Fairfax City	1.4	1.4	1.8
Manassas Park City	1.0	1.3	1.3

a. Preliminary.
b. Revised.

Source: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the
Washington, D.C. MSA, April 1988[a]

	Apr.[b] 1988	Mar.[c] 1988	Apr.[d] 1987	Mar.[d] 1987	Net Change From Mar. 1988	Net Change From Apr. 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	333,300	330,100	329,400	327,000	3,200	3,900
Total Employed	316,100	312,500	307,800	304,100	3,600	8,300
Total Unemployed	17,200	17,600	21,600	23,000	- 400	−4,400
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.2	5.3	6.6	7.0	−0.1	−1.4
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,843,000	1,824,300	1,771,700	1,763,300	18,700	71,300
Total Employed	1,801,200	1,779,600	1,726,100	1,716,500	21,600	75,100
Total Unemployed	41,800	44,700	45,600	46,700	−2,900	−3,800
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.6	—0.2	—0.3
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,176,300	2,154,400	2,101,100	2,090,300	21,900	75,200
Total Employed	2,117,300	2,092,100	2,033,900	2,020,600	25,200	83,400
Total Unemployed	59,000	62,300	67,200	69,700	−3,300	−8,200
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.7	2.9	3.2	3.3	−0.2	−0.5

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Area unemployment rate declined a half of a percentage point as the pool of unemployed shrank by 8,200 people, 54 percent of whom were District residents. Between April 1987 and April 1988, 83,400 more Area residents found jobs, an increase of 4 percent. But during this same period, the Area's labor force grew by only about 3.5 percent. As a result, the pool of available Area workers declined by over 12 percent and further tightened the supply of labor.

These labor force changes reduced the District's share of Area unemployment by 3 percentage points. However, having only 15 percent of the Area's labor force, the District

Continued on page 5

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1987 & April 1988
(Percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
	April 1988		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	14.9	29.2
Suburbs	84.7	85.1	70.8
	April 1987		
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.7	15.1	32.1
Suburbs	84.3	84.9	67.9

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,064 in April 1988 – down 1,496 claimants from March. In April, 58 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers at 24 percent and service workers at 19 percent. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.3 weeks for all claimants -- up from 9.9 weeks in March.

Over the month, the duration for males rose from 9.7 weeks to 10.6 weeks, while that for females declined from 10.1 weeks to 10.0 weeks. In April 1987, the average duration for males was 10.5 weeks and 10.7 weeks for females.

Continued from page 4

with 29 percent of the area's unemployment, still has a disproportionate share of the Area's joblessness. Regional labor shortages should work to change this relationship.

Job Growth

The District

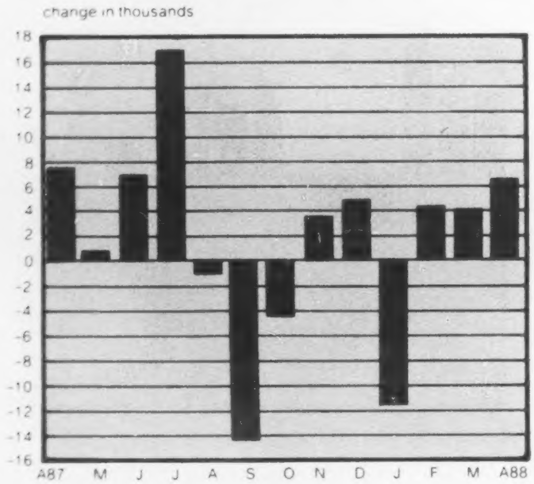
The number of jobs in the District rose 1.0 percent for a gain of 6,500 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for 75 percent of the growth with Services responsible for 58 percent of the new jobs. Services growth was primarily concentrated in Business services (1,300 jobs), All Other Services (700 jobs) and Hotels (500 jobs).

The public sector increased seasonally by 1,600 jobs with gains in both Federal Government (1,200 jobs) and State and Local Government (400 jobs).

Over the year, (April 1987 to April 1988), the number of District jobs rose 2.6 percent for a gain of 16,600 jobs. The private sector gained 16,100 jobs for a growth rate of 4.2 percent. Services, the leading growth contributor, accounted for 77 percent of all new jobs with growth of 12,700. The major contributors to Services growth were Business Services (3,700 jobs), All Other Services (3,100 jobs), Legal Services (2,000 jobs) and Hotels (1,900 jobs) . Significant private sector growth also occurred in Retail Trade (1,200 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (3,400 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,800 jobs) for a net increase of 0.2 percent.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
April 1987 - April 1988



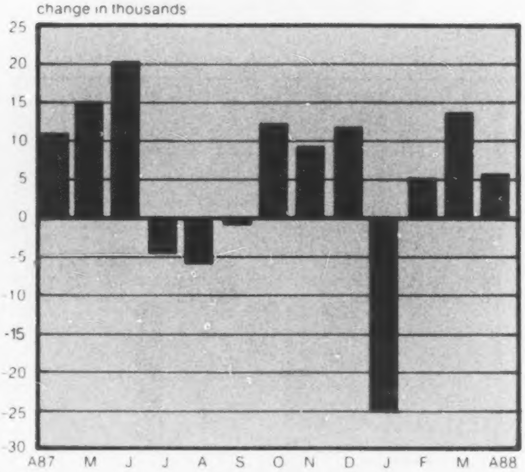
Continued from page 5

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.4 percent for a gain of 5,600 jobs between March and April. The private sector was entirely responsible for the growth with a gain of 6,900 jobs, primarily concentrated in Construction (3,100 jobs) and Services (2,700 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for 55 and 85 percent of the respective growth in Construction and Services.

The public sector declined by 1,300 jobs with losses in both Federal Government (300 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,000 jobs). Federal reductions occurred entirely in the Virginia suburbs while the Maryland suburbs were solely responsible for the loss in State and Local Government.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
April 1987 - April 1988



Over the year (April 1987 to April 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 4.0 percent for a gain of 55,900 jobs. The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.8 percent accounting for 72 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased by 2.2 percent.

The private sector accounted for 97 percent of all new jobs with the leading growth contributors, Services (22,700 jobs) and Trade (15,500 jobs), responsible for 68 percent of suburban job growth. Seventy-four percent of the Services growth and two-thirds of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs. The Virginia suburbs were also responsible for 71 percent of the growth in Construction (5,300 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,200 jobs).

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (4,100 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,800 jobs) for a gain of 0.5 percent. The Virginia suburbs were solely responsible for the State and Local Government growth and were also responsible for 82 percent of the decline in Federal jobs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area grew 0.6 percent, gaining 12,100 jobs between March and April. The private sector accounted for 98 percent of this growth with Services (6,500 jobs) and Construction (3,000 jobs) responsible for 79 percent of total growth.

The public sector increased by 0.1 percent as growth in Federal Government (900 jobs) was partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (April 1987 to April 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.5 percent for a gain of 72,500 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.7 percent, creating 70,500 jobs and accounting for 97 percent of Area

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]
Total	**667.4**	**660.9**	**650.8**	**2,127.1**	**2,115.0**	**2,054.6**
Total Private Sector	401.5	396.6	385.4	1,567.9	1,556.1	1,497.4
Total Government	265.9	264.3	265.4	559.2	558.9	557.2
PRIVATE SECTOR						
Manufacturing	**16.5**	**16.5**	**16.0**	**87.5**	**87.4**	**85.5**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	41.9	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.3	3.3	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip. & Sup.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.5	21.6	22.2
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.2	17.0	15.9
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.5	45.6	44.2
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.7	12.6	12.1	32.9	32.8	31.7
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.9	7.1	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.9	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.1**	**1.2**
Construction	**15.8**	**15.9**	**15.0**	**134.4**	**131.4**	**128.3**
Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities	**24.7**	**24.5**	**24.5**	**103.6**	**102.8**	**99.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	4.9
Transportation (except Railroad)	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.0	46.5	43.1
All Transportation	9.8	9.5	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication and Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.2	51.6	51.4	51.2
Trade	**63.6**	**62.7**	**62.5**	**422.4**	**421.6**	**405.8**
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.8	77.1	76.3	73.9
Retail	54.9	54.0	53.7	345.3	345.3	331.9
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.0	36.1	36.3	34.7
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.2	44.8	43.7
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.6	38.8	38.1
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.6	27.8	26.3
Eating & Drinking Places	27.3	26.3	26.9	114.3	113.1	108.5
All Other Retail	23.4	23.5	22.8	84.4	84.6	80.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	**37.8**	**37.6**	**37.1**	**128.2**	**127.6**	**122.3**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	22.8	22.8	21.6
All Other	30.5	30.4	29.9	105.4	104.9	100.7
Services	**242.9**	**239.1**	**230.2**	**690.6**	**684.1**	**655.2**
Hotels & Lodging Places	16.9	16.4	15.0	35.6	34.7	33.7
Personal Services	4.3	4.1	4.3	24.9	25.2	24.3
Business Services	53.5	52.2	49.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Processing	3.7	3.7	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.9	33.5	32.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	26.0	25.7	24.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.8	31.4	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	76.5	75.8	73.4	630.0	624.3	597.2

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]	April 1988[b]	March 1988[c]	April 1987[c]
GOVERNMENT	**265.9**	**264.3**	**265.4**	**559.2**	**558.9**	**557.2**
Federal Government	208.9	207.7	211.7	347.8	346.9	353.4
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	211.4	212.0	203.9
State & Local (ex. Pub. Transportation)	52.2	52.0	48.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.6	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

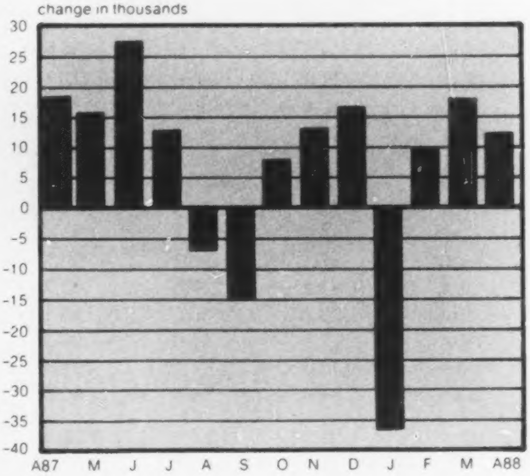
a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Continued from page 6

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
April 1987 - April 1988



growth. The leading job producers, Services (35,400 jobs) and Trade (16,600 jobs), were responsible for 72 percent of all new Area jobs. Construction and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate each grew at a rate of 4.8 percent creating 6,100 and 5,900 jobs, respectively. Private sector growth to a lesser extent also occurred in Transportation, Communiations and Public Utilities (4,400 jobs) and Manufacturing (2,000 jobs).

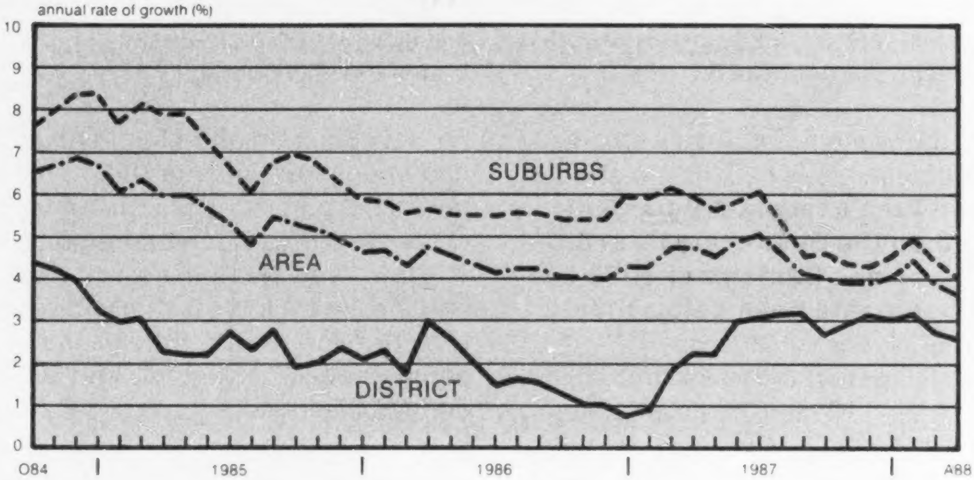
The public sector grew at a rate of 0.4 percent as a reduction in Federal Government (5,600 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (7,500 jobs).

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 42 months (October 1984 to April 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between April 1987 and April 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.5 percent.

The suburban portion of the area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 4.0 percent,

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - April 1988



Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to April 1988

The Area

Average 42 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, April 1988	3.5%
Current month	3.5%

The Suburbs

Average 42 months	6.0%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, April 1988	4.0%
Current month	4.0%

The District

Average 42 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.6%

but below its 42-month long-term average of 6.0 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.6 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 42-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 105,200 new jobs produced between April 1984 and April 1985 to 72,500 between April 1987 and April 1988. Over the past year, 55,900 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 16,600 in the District. ***The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a faster pace than the U.S. economy (3.5 percent versus 3.2 percent for the Nation).***

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In March 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 247 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between February and March. This March was no exception. The March rate at 2.9 percent was down from the 3.1 percent re-

Continued on page 10

Continued from page 9

corded in February. March's decline of 0.2 percentage point, the same as February's, is seasonal. As in February, this was the eleventh lowest rate of all 247 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.3 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, **the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was lower than the Boston area's at 3.0 percent. Not since September 1986 has the Washington rate been below the Boston rate.** A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.6 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported a March jobless rate of 3.2 percent, down from 3.4 percent in February. The Richmond-Petersburg Areas's rate is only a fraction higher than Boston's and Washington's--0.2 and 0.3 percentage point, respectively. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate was 3.6 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a 5.1 percent jobless rate in March, down from 5.6 percent in February. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was also 5.1 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary unemployment rate of 5.3 percent) was ranked with the 50 states, the District had the thirty-second lowest jobless rate in the country. **This was eleven notches below the February standing.** Maryland's rate declined from 5.1 percent in February to 4.6 percent in March. Virginia's rate also declined, dropping from 4.1 percent to 3.8 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-eighth and forty-third, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Over-the-year declines of 1 percentage point or more in the unemployment rates for March were reported by 26 states and the District of Columbia. The largest declines took place in Wyoming (4.2 points), Mississippi (3.4 points), Alaska (2.6 points), and Louisiana (2.3 points).

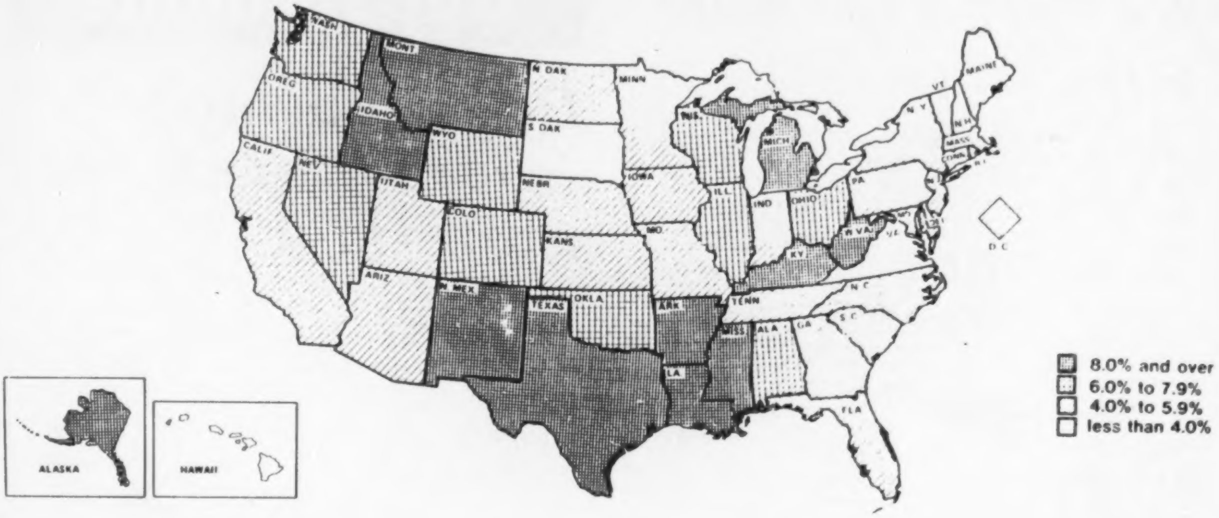
All New England and Middle Atlantic states had unemployment rates below the national rate of 5.9 percent in March, while no state in the West South Central Region had a rate that low. New Hampshire, at 2.8 percent, had the lowest jobless rate in the nation for March, followed by Connecticut (3.1 percent), Hawaii (3.2 percent), and Delaware and Massachusetts (both at 3.6 percent). A total of 29 states and the District of Columbia reported rates below 6 percent. Three states had rates in double digits--West Virginia (11.8 percent), Louisiana (11.7 percent), and Alaska (10.8 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a March preliminary rate of 5.3 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was the same position held in February. In March, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 7.5 percent. Of the 26 cities, eighteen reported lower jobless rates, six reported higher rates, and two were unchanged. There were seven cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 7.7 percent was down from 8.2 percent reported in February, but was unchanged from a year ago.

Double digit jobless rates were common in only four cities--New Orleans (10.0 percent), Cleveland (10.8 percent), Detroit (11.8 percent) and Gary (12.3 percent). As in February, Boston, San Francisco, and New York reported the lowest rates of 3.4 percent, 4.1 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively. The

Unemployment Rates by State, March 1988


WASH
OREG
CALIF
NEV
IDAHO
MONT
WYO
UTAH
COLO
ARIZ
N MEX
N DAK
S DAK
NEBR
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN
IOWA
MO
ARK
LA
WIS
ILL
MICH
IND
OHIO
KY
TENN
MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
S C
N C
VA
W VA
PA
N Y
VT
N H
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R I
D C
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 8.0% and over
▦ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	March 1988*	March 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.4	4.1
2. San Francisco, CA	4.1	4.6
3. New York, NY	4.6	5.8
4. Los Angeles, CA	5.0	7.0
5. District of Columbia	**5.3**	**7.0**
6. Philadelphia, PA	5.7	6.1
7. Salt Lake City, UT	6.0	7.1
8. Columbus, OH	6.1	5.7
9. Pittsburgh, PA	6.1	6.8
10. Miami, FL	6.3	7.3
11. Milwaukee, WI	6.7	7.9
12. Dallas, TX	7.3	6.5
13. Atlanta, GA	7.5	7.9
14. Cincinnati, OH	7.6	8.4
15. Buffalo, NY	7.6	9.1
16. St. Louis, MO	7.6	10.0
17. Baltimore, MD	7.7	7.7
18. Chicago, IL	8.3	8.6
19. Houston, TX	8.4	9.6
20. Birmingham, AL	8.8	8.5
21. Newark, NJ	9.0	9.0
22. Dayton, OH	9.9	9.2
23. New Orleans, LA	10.0	11.0
24. Cleveland, OH	10.8	10.3
25. Detroit, MI	11.8	11.4
26. Gary, IN	12.3	19.3

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

largest over-the-year declines were posted in Gary at 7.0 percent, followed by St. Louis at 2.4 percent, Buffalo at 1.5 percent, and Milwaukee at 1.2 percent. Of the six cities reporting increases, none were at 1.0 percentage point or above.

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Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities April 1988

Initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits taken by the District of Columbia totalled 2,700 in April 1988. This total compares with 3,150 taken in March of this year, and represents a 14 percent monthly decline. This marks the second year in a row when April claims ran counter to established trends for the first month of a calendar quarter. The first month of the quarter is the beginning of a new base period for determining the level of benefits for unemployment compensation, and claims tend to increase. This increase comes from claimants who opt to wait until the base period changes to take advantage of a higher benefit.

Likewise, all other measures, with the exception of the average weekly benefit amount, took a monthly plunge. The number of weeks claimed, the number actually compensated, and the total benefit outlay each decreased 18 percent. The April benefit payout was $5.6 million, and was the lowest on record this year. The low point last year was $5.0 million in October.

The April average weekly benefit amount, while not declining, rose only less than half a percentage point over the month to $182.17. This appears to signal an early stabilization of this measure for the year.

The changes from April of last year as well as the January-April 1987 period were an exact mirror of the monthly changes--all measures declined except the average weekly benefit amount. The January-April claims dropped from 14,100 in 1987 to 13,300 this year. The respective weeks compensated were 159,500 and 140,000, and total benefit outlay $27.4 million and $25.3 million. The 1987 four-month weekly benefit payment amount is $181 compared to $172 last year. The workload activity continues its general annual declining trend.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
April 1988

	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	Percent Change From March 1988	Percent Change From April 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,526	2,968	2,818	-14.9	-10.4
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	31,455	38,569	35,673	-18.4	-11.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,509	36,295	34,703	-18.7	-15.0
Total Benefits Paid	$5,340,411	$6,541,049	$5,956,790	-18.4	-10.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$180.98	$180.22	$171.65	+ 0.4	+ 5.4
Number of First Payments	1,429	1,751	1,632	-18.4	-12.4
Number of Final Payments	774	871	1,006	-11.1	-23.1
Total Beneficiaries	8,777	9,621	9,871	- 8.8	-11.1
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	104	131	105	-20.6	- 1.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,943	2,319	2,886	-16.2	-32.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,814	2,123	3,028	-14.6	-40.1
Total Benefits Paid	$360,794	$424,430	$605,142	-15.0	-40.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.89	$199.92	$199.85	- 0.5	- 0.5
Number of First Payments	111	110	110	+ 0.9	+ 0.9
Number of Final Payments	57	50	97	+14.0	-41.2
Total Beneficiaries	536	548	842	- 2.2	-36.3
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	70	50	60	+40.0	+16.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	416	428	628	- 2.8	-33.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	296	329	504	-10.0	-41.3
Total Benefits Paid	$58,782	$64,986	$95,238	- 9.5	-38.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$198.59	$197.53	$188.96	+ 0.5	+ 5.1
Number of First Payments	27	40	56	-32.5	-51.8
Number of Final Payments	15	24	28	-37.5	-46.4
Total Beneficiaries	94	102	156	- 7.8	-39.7
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,700	3,149	2,983	-14.3	- 9.5
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,814	41,316	39,187	-18.2	-13.7
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,619	38,747	38,235	-18.4	-17.3
Total Benefits Paid	$5,759,987	$7,030,465	$6,657,170	-18.1	-13.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$182.17	$181.45	$174.11	+ 0.4	+ 4.6
Number of First Payments	1,567	1,901	1,798	-17.6	-12.8
Number of Final Payments	846	945	1,131	-10.5	-25.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,407	10,271	10,869	- 8.4	-13.5

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

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8. We speed the placement of qualified applicants who are collecting unemployment compensation! This lowers employer's job insurance costs!

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Hours and Earnings In Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of April 1988 rose $9.34. Average Weekly Hours increased 0.1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 21 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Stone, Clay and Glass Products registerd an increase in Weekly Earnings of $14.76. This reflects increases in both Weekly Hours (1.1 hour) and Hourly Earnings (6 cents) resulting from more overtime being worked. Overtime was also responsible for the $8.51 increase in Other Durable Goods Weekly Earnings.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, Food and Kindred Products Average Weekly Earnings rose by $11.53 as a result of more overtime being worked. A wage rate increase was responsible for a 62 cents rise in Hourly Earnings in Printing and Publishing resulting in an increase in Weekly Earnings of $13.88. Other Non-Durable Goods Weekly Earnings rose $9.00 as a result of an increase in Weekly Hours of 2.4 hours.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
April 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987	April 1988	March 1988	April 1987
Total Manufacturing	**440.61**	**431.27**	**425.02**	**39.2**	**39.1**	**39.5**	**11.24**	**11.03**	**10.76**
Durable Goods	**445.82**	**439.32**	**403.03**	**41.9**	**41.8**	**41.0**	**10.64**	**10.51**	**9.83**
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	510.43	495.67	395.85	46.7	45.6	40.6	10.93	10.87	9.75
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	471.03	471.06	463.81	41.5	42.4	40.9	11.35	11.11	11.34
Other Durbable Goods	414.32	405.81	355.56	40.9	40.5	41.2	10.13	10.02	8.63
Non-Durable Goods	**437.41**	**424.35**	**443.51**	**37.1**	**36.9**	**38.3**	**11.79**	**11.50**	**11.58**
Food & Kindred Products	427.96	416.43	483.39	38.8	38.1	39.3	11.03	10.93	12.30
Printing & Publishing	461.71	453.83	460.27	34.8	35.4	36.5	13.44	12.82	12.61
Other Non-Durable Goods	347.96	338.96	364.56	42.8	40.4	43.4	8.13	8.39	8.40
Total Production Workers		**April 1988** **42,500**			**March 1988** **43,000**			**April 1987** **43,500**	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR May 1988 August 1988

Lowest May Rate in D.C. Since 1971

Rate Drops Below 5%—Employment Highest Since 1973

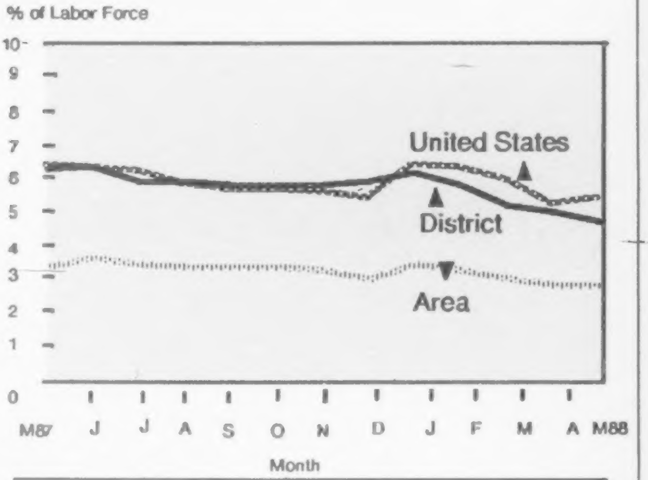
Labor Force

The District

At 4.9 percent, the District's unemployment rate dipped below 5 percent in May for the first time in 17 years, the lowest since the 3.0 percent recorded in May 1971. More importantly, preliminary estimates indicate that there were 4,700 more District residents with jobs in May than in April, thereby raising resident employment to 320,800. **This was the highest May employment level in 15 years.** The monthly employment growth was strong enough to absorb a 4,000 person increase in the labor force and still produce a small 700 person decline in the jobless rolls.

The May rate in the District was also a half a percentage point lower than the unadjusted rate for all civilian workers across the nation (4.9 percent in D.C. vs. 5.4 percent in the U.S.). Since January, the District's rate continues each month to be lower than the U.S. rate, a condition that has not occurred in many years.

Unemployment Rates
May 1987 - May 1988



Traditionally, the District's unemployment rate makes a small seasonal decline between April and May, averaging over the past fifteen years a 0.1 percentage point monthly decline. Thus, this May's reduction is in the expected range for the month. Over the past 17 years, the May unemployment rate has averaged 7.4 percent. The

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

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Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.
AREA LABOR SUMMARY
THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR MAY 1988 AUGUST 1988

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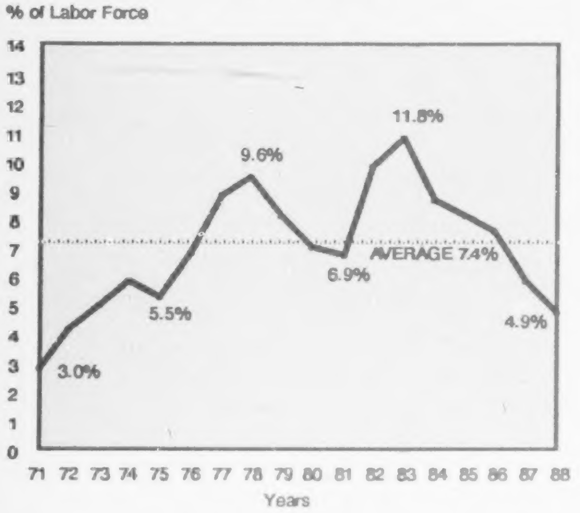
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

record high rate for May was 11.8 percent set just 5 years ago. So, this year's rate of 4.9 percent is a clear sign of the real strength of the economy in the District, as the job market draws new workers from both the pool of new entrants and the pool of experienced unemployed workers.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of May 1971 to 1988



Since January of this year the District's unemployment rate has declined by more than a percentage point, from 6.1 to 4.9 percent. Thirteen thousand new workers have entered the labor market, 16,900 residents have found jobs and joblessness has shrunk by 3,200, or 16.2 percent. Over the first five months of the year, the rate of unemployment is averaging 5.5 percent vs 6.3 percent for all of last year. So the early market trends for this year are strongly down.

Compared to May of last year, there are 7,200 more District residents in the labor force, and 11,100 more with jobs. Further, the jobless roll this year has 3,900 fewer unemployed, a very significant 19 percent reduction.

The Area & Suburbs

Modest gains in employment and small increases in unemployment over the month held the unemployment rates steady for both the Suburbs and the Area at 2.3 percent and 2.7 percent, respectively. Employment in the suburbs grew by 19,600 to a level of 1,821,300, while unemployment increased by 1,900 to a level of 43,700. In the Metropolitan Area, employment rose by 24,300 over the month to 2,142,100, while unemployment rose by 1,200 to 60,200. In May 1988, 85 percent of the Metropolitan Area's labor force and employed workers resided in the suburbs. However, 73 percent of the Area's unemployed also resided in the suburbs.

From May 1987 to May 1988, the labor market in the Area and suburbs shows a shrinkage in

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	May a/ 1988	April b/ 1988	May b/ 1987
District of Columbia	4.9	5.1	6.2
Calvert County	4.4	4.3	4.0
Prince Georges County	3.4	3.4	3.5
Frederick County	2.9	2.9	4.0
Charles County	2.9	2.7	2.7
Montgomery County	2.5	2.4	2.4
Stafford County	2.1	2.2	2.2
Falls Church City	2.0	1.5	1.5
Alexandria City	1.9	1.9	2.5
Prince William Co.	1.8	1.7	2.0
Fairfax City	1.6	1.5	2.0
Arlington County	1.6	1.6	2.0
Fairfax County	1.6	1.5	1.9
Loundoun County	1.5	1.5	1.8
Manassas City	1.4	1.6	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.4	1.0	1.7

a/ Preliminary.

b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
May 1988[a/]

	May[b/] 1988	Apr.[c/] 1988	May[d/] 1987	Apr.[d/] 1987	Net Change From Apr. 1988	Net Change From May 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	337,300	333,300	330,100	329,400	4,000	7,200
Total Employed	320,800	316,100	309,700	307,800	4,700	11,100
Total Unemployed	16,500	17,200	20,400	21,600	-700	-3,900
Unemployment Rate[e/]	4.9	5.1	6.2	6.6	-0.2	-1.3
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,865,000	1,843,500	1,785,100	1,771,700	21,500	79,900
Total Employed	1,821,300	1,801,700	1,739,500	1,726,100	19,600	81,800
Total Unemployed	43,700	41,800	45,600	45,600	1,900	-1,900
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.6	——	-0.3
Washington, D.C. Area						
Civilian Labor Force	2,202,300	2,176,800	2,115,200	2,101,100	25,500	87,100
Total Employed	2,142,100	2,117,800	2,049,200	2,033,900	24,300	92,900
Total Unemployed	60,200	59,000	66,000	67,200	1,200	-5,800
Unemployment Rate[e/]	2.7	2.7	3.1	3.2	——	-0.4

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the labor supply. Gains in employment in both the suburbs and the Area have continued to out pace the growth in the labor force, so that unemployment in the suburbs declined from 2.6 percent of the labor force last May to only 2.3 this May, while the Area's supply of potential workers dropped from 3.2 percent to 2.7 percent. Over the past year, however, most of the contraction in the Area's jobless pool has occurred in the District, for two of every three persons involved in the Area's 5,800 person decline in unemployment resided in the City. As a result, the District's share of the Area's unemployed declined from nearly 31 percent to about 27 percent. Still with only 15 percent of the Area labor force, the District continues to have a disproportionate share of the Area unemployment.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1987 & May 1988
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
		MAY 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.3	15.0	27.4
Suburbs	84.7	85.0	72.6
		MAY 1987	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.1	30.9
Suburbs	84.4	84.9	69.1

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 7,638 in May 1988—down 1,276 claimants from April. In May, 57 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 25 percent of the total claimants. This was followed by professional, technical and managerial workers at 24 percent and services workers at 19 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.5 weeks for all claimants—up from 10.2 weeks in April. Over the month, the duration for males rose from 10.5 weeks to 10.9 weeks, while that for females also rose from 9.9 weeks to 10.0 weeks. In May 1987, the average duration for males was 10.9 weeks and 10.7 weeks for females.

Job Growth

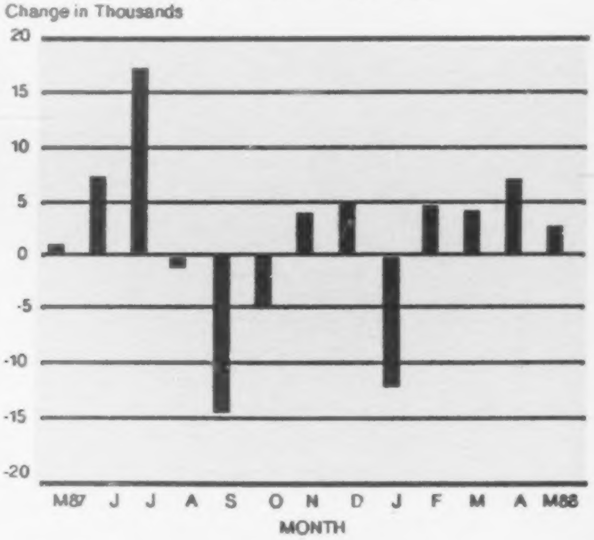
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 2,000 for a gain of 0.3 percent between April and May. The public sector accounted for 60 percent of the monthly growth, as a gain in Federal Government (1,500 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in State and Local Government (300 jobs).

In the private sector, seasonal growth in Retail Trade (800 jobs) was responsible for a 0.2 percent monthly job gain.

Over the year, (May 1987 to May 1988), the number of District jobs increased 2.7 percent for a gain of 17,900 jobs. The private sector gained 17,500 jobs for a rate of growth of 4.5 percent. The major growth contributor, Services, produced 14,200 jobs and accounted for 79 percent of all new jobs. The primary components of Services growth were All Other Services (4,400 jobs), Business Services (3,900 jobs), Hotels (2,000 jobs) and Legal Services (1,800 jobs). Growing at a rate of 3.3 percent, Health Services and Membership Organizations produced 1,100 and 1,000 jobs, respectively. Retail Trade contributed 1,400 additional jobs toward private sector growth. In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (3,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,800 jobs) for a slight 400 job gain.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
May 1987 - May 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 0.9 percent for a gain of 12,600 jobs between April and May. The private sector accounted for 79 percent of total growth with a gain of 9,900 jobs, concentrated primarily in Construction (4,000 jobs), Services (2,500 jobs) and Retail Trade (2,100 jobs). The Virginia suburbs

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

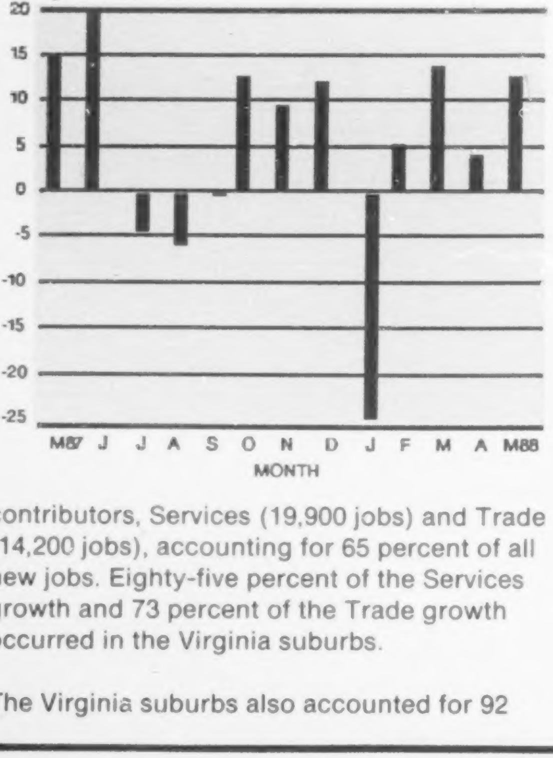
The Suburbs

were responsible for all of the Services growth as well as 65 and 81 percent of the respective growth in Construction and Retail Trade. In the public sector, gains occurred in both State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) and Federal Government (200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for 57 percent of State and Local Government growth while Federal growth was equally divided between the two suburban areas.

Over the Year (May 1987 to May 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.7 percent for a gain of 52,100 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs grew at a rate of 5.9 percent accounting for 80 percent of suburban growth while the Maryland suburbs increased at a very modest rate of 1.4 percent.**

The private sector accounted for 94 percent of new over-the-year suburban jobs with the prime contributors, Services (19,900 jobs) and Trade (14,200 jobs), accounting for 65 percent of all new jobs. Eighty-five percent of the Services growth and 73 percent of the Trade growth occurred in the Virginia suburbs.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
May 1987 - May 1988



The Virginia suburbs also accounted for 92 percent of the growth in Construction (5,200 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3,500 jobs).

In the public sector, a reduction in Federal Government (3,800 jobs) was offset by growth in State and Local Government (7,000 jobs) for an over-the-year growth rate of 1.1 percent. Eighty-two percent of the Federal job loss and 77 percent of the job gain in State and Local Government was concentrated in the Virginia suburbs.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 14,600 jobs between April and May for a 0.7 percent rate of growth. The private sector was responsible for 73 percent of this growth with primarily seasonal growth in Construction (4,000 jobs), Trade (2,700 jobs) and Services (2,600 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 0.7 percent with gains in both Federal Government (1,700 jobs) and State and Local Government (2,000 jobs).

Over the year, (May 1987 to May 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 3.4 percent, creating 70,000 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 4.4 percent, gaining 66,400 jobs and providing 95 percent of all new area jobs. The leading job contributors, Services (34,100 jobs) and Trade (15,600 jobs), were responsible for 71 percent of Area growth and three of every four new private sector jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Construction (5,800 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,300 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (3,800 jobs). The public sector grew at a rate of 0.6 percent as growth of 5.0 percent in State and Local Government (10,200 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (6,600 jobs).

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work*
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May b/ 1988	April c/ 1988	May c/ 1987	May b/ 1988	April c/ 1988	May c/ 1987
TOTAL	**669.5**	**667.5**	**651.6**	**2,140.0**	**2,125.4**	**2,070.0**
Total Private Sector	**402.4**	**401.6**	**384.9**	**1,577.1**	**1,566.4**	**1,510.7**
Total Government	**267.1**	**265.9**	**266.7**	**562.9**	**559.0**	**559.3**
Manufacturing	**16.3**	**16.5**	**15.9**	**87.1**	**87.5**	**85.4**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.8	42.0	41.2
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.3	3.2
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.4	21.5	21.9
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.1	17.2	16.0
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.4	45.5	44.3
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.5	12.7	12.1	32.9	32.9	31.8
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.9	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**15.7**	**15.7**	**15.1**	**136.8**	**132.8**	**131.0**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**24.9**	**24.7**	**24.6**	**104.0**	**102.8**	**100.2**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9	4.9	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	47.6	46.5	43.7
All Transportation	9.9	9.7	9.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.0	15.0	15.3	51.5	51.4	51.5
Trade	**64.5**	**63.7**	**63.1**	**426.2**	**423.5**	**410.6**
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.8	76.5	76.7	74.1
Retail	55.7	54.9	54.3	349.7	346.8	336.5
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.0	35.6	36.1	35.1
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	44.6	44.2	43.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.3	38.9	38.5
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.6	27.6	26.5
Eating & Drinking Places	27.8	27.3	27.3	117.3	115.4	111.3
All Other Retail	23.7	23.5	23.0	85.3	84.6	81.3
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**38.0**	**37.8**	**37.1**	**128.8**	**128.3**	**123.5**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	22.9	22.9	21.8
All Other	30.8	30.6	30.0	106.0	105.4	101.7
Services	**243.1**	**243.0**	**228.9**	**693.0**	**690.4**	**658.9**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.1	16.9	15.1	36.4	35.7	34.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.2	4.1	24.3	25.0	23.7
Business Services	54.4	53.7	50.5	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process.	3.8	3.7	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.0	34.0	32.9	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 3

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	May b/ 1988	April c/ 1988	May c/ 1987	May b/ 1988	April c/ 1988	May c/ 1987
Legal Services	25.8	25.9	24.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.9	31.7	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.8	76.6	71.4	632.2	629.6	600.9
Government	**267.1**	**265.9**	**266.7**	**562.9**	**559.0**	**559.3**
Federal Government	210.4	208.9	213.2	349.4	347.7	356.0
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	213.4	211.4	203.2
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	51.9	52.2	48.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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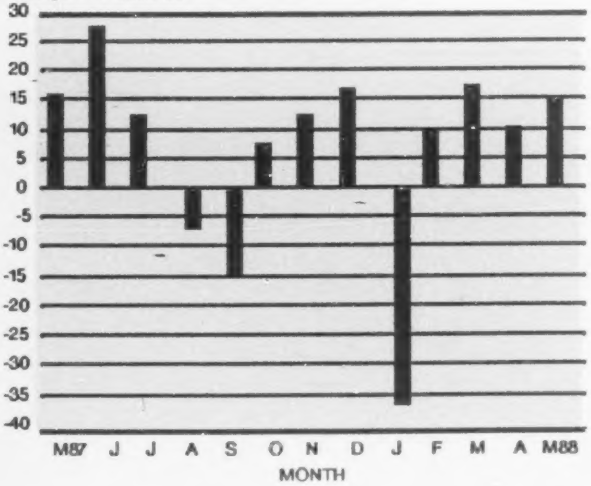

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
May 1987 - May 1988

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 43 months, (October 1984 to May 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.8 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between May 1987 and May 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 3.4 percent—the slowest over-the-year growth rate during the 43-month period.

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.7 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 43-month long-term average of 6.0 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.7 percent, but unlike the suburbs, above its 43-month average of 2.4 percent.

Continued on page 9

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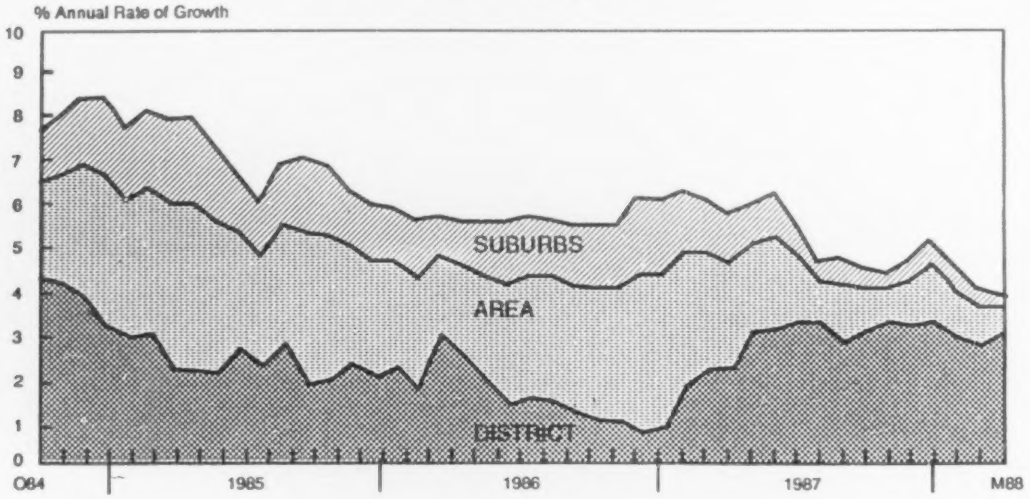
Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984-May 1988



Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to May 1988

The Area	
Average 43 months	4.8%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, May 1988	3.4%
Current month	3.4%
The Suburbs	
Average 43 months	6.0%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, May 1988	3.7%
Current month	3.7%
The District	
Average 43 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.7%

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 106,700 new jobs produced between May 1984 and May 1985 to 70,000 between May 1987 and May 1988. Over the past year, 52,100 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 17,900 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a slightly slower pace than the U.S. economy (3.4 percent versus 3.6 percent for the Nation).**

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In April 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 247 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between March and April. The April rate at 2.7 percent was down from the 2.9 percent recorded in March. April's decline of 0.2 percentage point, the same as February's and March's, is seasonal. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 247 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.2 percent.

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Continued from page 9

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was higher than the Boston area's at 2.5 percent. In March, the Washington rate was lower than the Boston rate for the first time since September 1986. A year ago, the Boston rate was 3.3 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported an April jobless rate of 3.1 percent, down from 3.2 percent in March. The Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate of 3.1 percent is only a fraction higher than Washington's and Boston's—0.4 and 0.6 percentage point, respectively. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate was 3.6 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a 4.3 percent jobless rate in April, down from 5.1 percent in March. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.6 percent.

States

When The District of Columbia (with an April preliminary unemployment rate of 5.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fourth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was eight notches below the March standing. Maryland's rate declined from 4.6 percent in March to 4.0 percent in April. Virginia's rate also declined, dropping from 3.8 percent to 3.5 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-seventh and thirty-nineth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Of the states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for April, 29 states and District of Columbia reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest declines took place in Wyoming (3.7 percentage points), Mississippi (3.0 points), Alaska (2.6 points), and Louisiana (2.4 points).

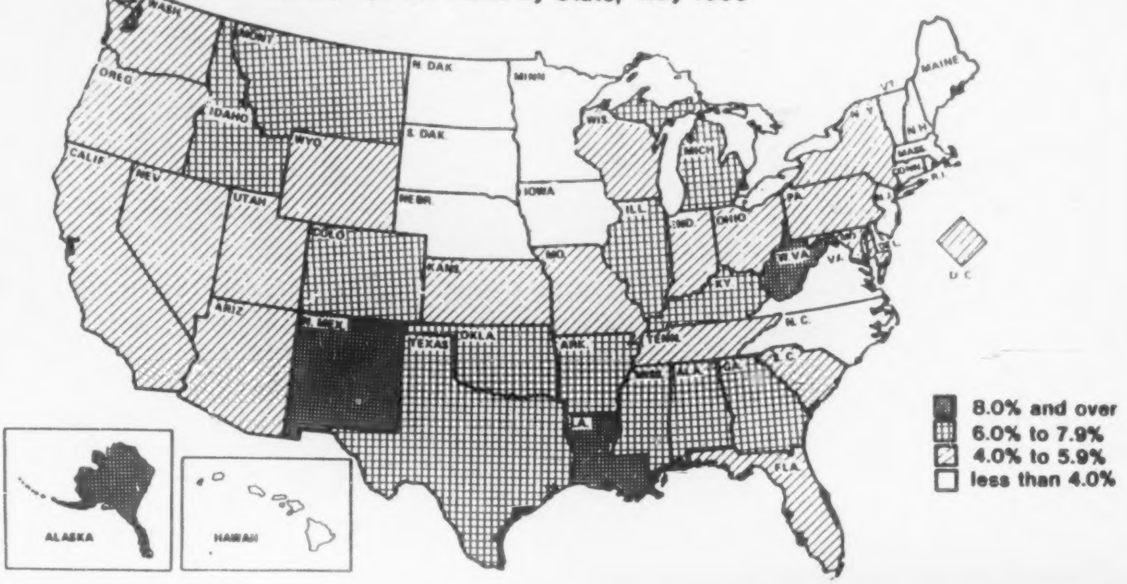
All New England, Middle Atlantic, and West North Central states had unemployment rates below the national rate in April, while no state in the East South Central or West South Central Regions had a rate lower than 5.3 percent. Georgia was the only state on the east coast with a rate above that for the nation. New Hampshire, at 2.3 percent, had the lowest unemployment rate in the nation, followed by Connecticut (2.5 percent), South Dakota (2.7 percent), and Hawaii and Massachusetts (both 2.9 percent). A total of 31 states and the District of Columbia reported rates below 6 percent. Only one state had a rate in double digits—Louisiana (10.6 percent).

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with an April preliminary rate of 5.2 percent) had the seventh lowest jobless rate. This was up from the nineth lowest position held in March. In April, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.8 percent down from 7.5 percent reported in March. There were ten cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 6.8 percent was down from 7.7 percent reported in March, and it was down from 7.0 percent posted in April 1987.

Double digit jobless rates were recorded in only two cities—Detroit (10.6 percent) and Gary (10.8 percent). As in February and March, Boston, New York and San Francisco reported the lowest April rates of 3.1 percent, 3.8 percent, and 4.2 percent, respectively. Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-five reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary (6.4 percent), followed by St. Louis (2.6 percent), Los Angeles and Houston (2.4 percent each), and Buffalo (2.3 percent). Atlanta was unchanged at 7.7 percent.

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1988


WASH
OREG
CALIF
IDAHO
MONT
NEV
UTAH
WYO
ARIZ
COLO
N. MEX
N DAK
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NEBR
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN
IOWA
MO
ARK
LA
WIS
ILL
MICH
IND
OHIO
KY
TENN
MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
S.C.
N.C.
VA
W.VA
PA
N.Y.
VT
N.H.
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R.I.
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
■ 8.0% and over
▦ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	April 1988*	April 1987
1. Boston, MA	3.1	3.9
2. New York, NY	3.8	5.2
3. San Francisco, CA	4.2	4.4
4. Los Angeles, CA	4.8	7.2
5. Columbus, OH	4.9	5.3
6. Pittsburgh, PA	5.1	6.1
7. District of Columbia	**5.2**	**6.6**
8. Philadelphia, PA	5.2	5.5
9. Milwaukee, WI	5.4	7.2
10. Salt Lake City, UT	5.5	6.3
11. Buffalo, NY	6.0	8.3
12. Cincinnati, OH	6.1	6.6
13. Dallas, TX	6.4	7.2
14. Miami, FL	6.8	7.1
15. Baltimore, MD	6.8	7.0
16. Newark, NJ	6.9	8.4
17. St. Louis, MO	7.2	9.8
18. Houston, TX	7.2	9.6
19. Atlanta, GA	7.7	7.7
20. Dayton, OH	7.7	8.6
21. Birmingham, AL	7.9	9.2
22. Cleveland, OH	8.5	9.5
23. Chicago, IL	8.6	9.1
24. New Orleans, LA	9.6	10.7
25. Detroit, MI	10.6	11.9
26. Gary, IN	10.8	17.2

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Departments

Unemployment Insurance Activities May 1988

There were 2,691 initial claims for unemployment compensation benefits processed by the District of Columbia in May 1988 for former workers in its jurisdiction. This level was nearly unchanged (less than half a percentage point below) from last month. In a similar direction, the idle weeks claimed dropped nearly 3 percent to 32,980. The weeks actually compensated were almost the exact mirror of the initial claims—four tenths of a percentage point below last month. The total benefit outlay was $5.8 million in the current month.

Compared to May of last year, there were no substantial changes. The initial claims for benefits were less than 2 percent below last May. The weeks claimed and weeks compensated were each less than 5 percent below the

Continued on page 12

We Need Your Help!

Hire A Youth This Summer

THE MAYOR'S SUMMER YOUTH EMPLOYMENT PROGRAM **639-1562**

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
Department of Employment Services
500 C Street, NW.

Continued from page 11

same month last year. The benefit outlay last May was also $5.8 million.

During the five-month period from January to May 1987, 16,870 initial claims were filed. In the same period this year, claims have dropped 5 percent to 15,960. The other primary workload factors (weeks claimed and weeks compensated) dropped 9 percent and 11 percent, respectively. Although the average weekly benefit amount has risen from $173 to $182 during this five-month period from last year, the total benefit outlay has dropped from $33.2 million to $31.1 million. The drop in the number of weeks compensated was more than sufficient to offset the increase in the average weekly benefit amount.

The downward annual trend in unemployment insurance activities continues as indicated by these year-to-date statistics. This is corroborated by the decrease in the unemployment rate for the District which hit a record low for May of this year.

Hire More Workers,

Pay Less Taxes!

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM (TJTC)

(Call 639-1661)

JOB SERVICE

. . . specializes in placing the right person in the right position at no cost to you, the employer.

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
May 1988

				% Change From	
	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	April 1988	May 1987
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,529	2,526	2,574	+0.1	-1.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,611	31,455	31,432	-2.7	-2.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	29,351	29,509	30,210	-0.5	-2.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,377,576	$5,340,411	$5,234,280	+0.7	+2.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$183.22	$180.98	$173.26	+1.2	+5.7
Number of First Payments	1,368	1,429	1,375	-4.3	-0.5
Number of Final Payments	798	774	851	+3.1	-6.2
Total Beneficiaries	8,412	8,777	9,081	-4.2	-7.4
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	110	104	110	+5.8	0.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,912	1,943	2,388	-1.6	-19.9
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,807	1,814	2,408	-0.4	-25.0
Total Benefits Paid	$366,443	$360,794	$486,395	+1.6	-24.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$202.79	$198.89	$201.99	+2.0	+0.4
Number of First Payments	94	111	97	-15.3	-3.1
Number of Final Payments	61	57	76	+7.0	-19.7
Total Beneficiaries	525	536	718	-2.1	-26.9
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	52	70	41	-25.7	+26.8
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	459	416	598	+10.3	-23.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	346	296	479	+16.9	-27.8
Total Benefits Paid	$67,547	$58,782	$93,661	+14.9	-27.9
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$195.22	$198.59	$195.53	-1.7	-0.2
Number of First Payments	57	27	44	+111.1	+29.5
Number of Final Payments	15	15	25	0.0	-40.0
Total Beneficiaries	121	94	154	+28.7	-21.4
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,691	2,700	2,725	-0.3	-1.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,982	33,814	34,418	-2.5	-4.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,504	31,619	33,097	-0.4	-4.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,811,566	$5,759,987	$5,814,336	+0.9	0.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.47	$182.17	$175.68	+1.3	+5.0
Number of First Payments	1,519	1,567	1,516	-3.1	+0.2
Number of Final Payments	874	846	952	+3.3	-8.2
Total Beneficiaries	9,058	9,407	9,953	-3.7	-9.0

---

a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.8 percent to 120.1 (1982-84=100) during the two months ended in May. For the 12-months ended in May, the local CPI-U rose 4.2 percent.

The Washington Area consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) rose 0.7 percent from March to May. The May level of 119.3 was 4.1 percent higher than the index in May 1987.

In May, the increases in the local and the national CPI-U indexes were about equal, the former at 0.8 point and the latter at 0.9 point. Over-the-year, the increase in the Washington, D.C. area was 4.2 percent and the national 3.9 percent.

Locally, the March-May CPI-U index showed an increase in 6 of the 7 components with the largest increase in transportation and the only decrease being in apparel and upkeep.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, housing and entertainment tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, and energy tended to increase relatively faster nationally. Other goods and services tends to be just about even.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPIU)[a]

Expenditure Category	May 1988	Percent Change 2 months Ago	 Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	117.5	+0.9	+3.9
Washington Area	120.1	+0.8	+4.2
Food & Beverage	117.9	+1.0	+3.8
Housing	122.3	+0.9	+3.9
Apparel & Upkeep	122.3	-2.1	+6.3
Transportation	107.5	+1.2	+2.5
Medical Care	137.3	+0.7	+6.8
Entertainment	127.5	+0.8	+4.4
Other Goods & Services	135.4	+0.4	+6.0
Special Index:			
Energy	83.9	-4.7	-0.6

a 1982-84=100, except as noted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

Area Labor Summary Takes 2nd Place in National Competition

The Area Labor Summary (ALS) was awarded second place for a monthly labor market information newsletter in competition sponsored by the Interstate Conference of Employment Security Agencies, Inc. ICESA is a national organization representing all State Employment Security Agencies throughout the United States.

The District's publication lost out to the monthly publication prepared by the Utah Agency by one point. In 1987, the Area Labor Summary took first prize. The presentation was received at an annual ICESA meeting held in Colorado Springs, Colorado in July of this year.

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Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of May 1988 fell $3.68. Average Weekly Hours increased 1 hour. Average Hourly Earnings dropped 37 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Other Durable Goods registered a sizable decrease in Weekly Earnings of $42.95 as Hourly Earnings decreased $1.53 due to an increase in lower paid employees. On the other hand, Weekly Hours in Other Durable Goods rose 2.3 hours because of more overtime being worked. Stone, Clay and Glass Products also reported more overtime. In Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies, less business accounted for a 1.3 hours drop in Weekly Hours, an 8 cents drop in Hourly Earnings and an $18.17 drop in Weekly Earnings.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, overtime being worked in Food and Kindred Products, caused its Hourly Earnings to rise 17 cents. The Weekly Hours reflect a 1.7 hours decrease due to a seasonal downturn. Printing and Publishing also had an increase in lower paid employees as the Hourly Earnings decreased 17 cents.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
May 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987	May 1988	April 1988	May 1987
Total Manufacturing	440.36	444.04	420.55	40.4	39.4	39.6	10.90	11.27	10.62
Durable Goods	425.95	448.56	399.65	43.2	42.0	41.5	9.86	10.68	9.63
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	530.94	506.70	441.07	48.8	46.7	43.8	10.88	10.85	10.07
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	459.08	477.25	429.74	40.2	41.5	40.2	11.42	11.50	10.69
Other Durable Goods	372.38	415.33	364.53	43.3	41.0	41.9	8.60	10.13	8.70
Non-durable Goods	**451.17**	**439.77**	**436.62**	**38.3**	**37.3**	**38.0**	**11.78**	**11.79**	**11.49**
Food & Kindred Products	417.00	429.52	488.66	37.1	38.8	39.6	11.24	11.07	12.34
Printing & Publishing	491.73	475.14	451.36	37.0	35.3	36.4	13.29	13.46	12.40
Other Non-durable Goods	349.11	342.93	354.06	43.1	42.6	42.0	8.10	8.05	8.43

	May '88	April '88	May '87
Total Production Workers	41,000	42,600	43,600

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR June 1988 September 1988

Seasonal Increase in Unemployment in June-Rate 5.2%

Area's Job Growth Rate Slows—Below U.S. Rate

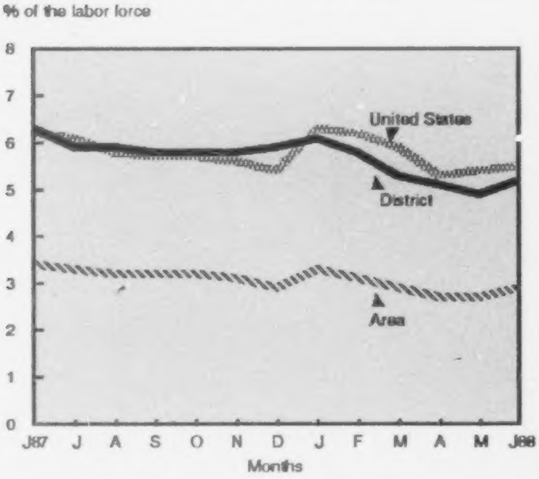
Labor Force

The District

During June, 5,600 additional District residents found jobs bringing the total number of D.C. residents working to 326,000. **This was the largest number of residents working in the month of June since the 335,500 who had jobs in 1973, a decade and a half ago.** However, the June employment increase was not enough to offset a reasonably large increase of 7,100 people in the City's labor force. As a result, the unemployment rolls increased by 1,500 workers and the unemployment rate rose from 4.9 percent in May to 5.2 percent in June.

Traditionally, the labor force expands in June as college students and other seasonal workers enter the job market. Over the past 17 years, the May to June increase in the unemployment rate has averaged 0.7 percent. So, this year's increase of 0.3 percent is less than half the traditional increase. In the coming months, the District's rate is expected to resume its recent decline, once the job market absorbs the June increase of new summer workers.

Unemployment Rates
June 1987 - June 1988



The unadjusted unemployment rate for civilian workers across the United States also increased

Continued on page 3

Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE
Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JUNE 1988 SEPTEMBER 1988

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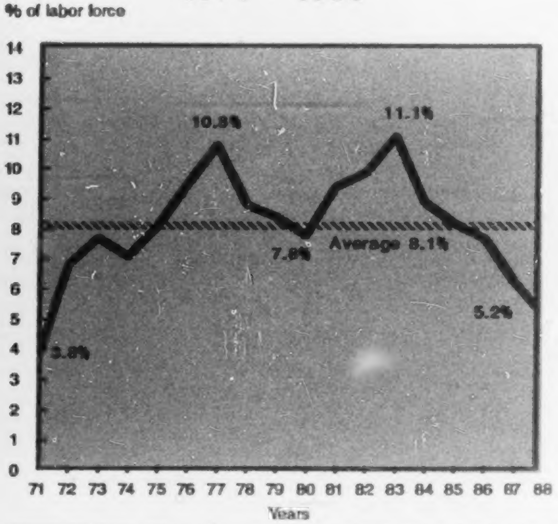
Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

between May and June from 5.4 percent to 5.5 percent. **Thus, the District's rate was below the U.S. rate in June, as it has been for every month this year.**

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of June 1971 - 1988



Since January, 22,100 District residents have found jobs. This employment expansion has been large enough to counter a 20,400 person increase in the labor force, and more importantly, aid 1,700 additional residents in leaving the pool of jobless workers. For the first half of this year, the unemployment rate has averaged 5.4 percent, down nearly a full percentage point from the 6.3 percent average for all of last year.

Compared to June of last year, the labor market status of District residents shows marked improvement. There are 12,800 more residents employed and 3,000 fewer unemployed. As a result, the unemployment rate has dropped by more than a full percentage point, from 6.3 percent in June of 1987 to 5.2 percent this June. A statistical sign of the strong job growth in the District over the past year.

The Area & Suburbs

Like in the District, the unemployment rates in the suburbs and the Washington Area increased marginally in June in response to a seasonal boost in the labor force. Nearly 25,000 new suburban workers entered the job market during June. When combined with the 7,100 in the District, this raised the Area's total labor force to 2,234,100 workers. From this number, only 65,500 were without a job. Thus, the Area unemployment rate for the month measured 2.9 percent. For the suburban sections of the Metropolitan Area, the rate was an even lower 2.5 percent.

Over the year (June 1987 to June 1988), the employment growth in the City and the suburbs was larger than the growth in the labor supply,

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	June a/ 1988	May b/ 1988	June 1987
District of Columbia	5.2	4.9	6.3
Calvert County	4.9	4.4	4.3
Prince Georges County	3.7	3.4	3.7
Frederick County	3.0	2.9	3.8
Charles County	3.2	2.9	2.9
Montgomery County	2.7	2.5	2.5
Stafford County	2.2	2.1	2.6
Alexandria City	2.0	1.9	2.5
Prince William County	2.0	1.8	2.2
Falls Church City	1.8	2.0	2.1
Loudoun County	1.8	1.6	2.1
Fairfax City	1.7	1.5	2.2
Arlington County	1.7	1.6	2.1
Fairfax County	1.7	1.6	2.1
Manassas City	1.6	1.5	1.6
Manassas Park City	1.5	1.4	1.6

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA June 1988[a]

	June[b] 1988	May[c] 1988	June[d] 1987	May[d] 1987	Net Change From May 1988	Net Change From June 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	344,000	336,900	334,100	330,100	7,100	9,900
Total Employed	326,000	320,400	313,200	309,700	5,600	12,800
Total Unemployed	18,000	16,500	21,000	20,400	1,500	-3,000
Unemployment Rate[e]	5.2	4.9	6.3	6.2	0.3	-1.1
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,890,100	1,865,200	1,802,600	1,785,100	24,900	87,500
Total Employed	1,842,600	1,821,300	1,753,600	1,739,500	21,300	89,000
Total Unemployed	47,500	43,900	49,000	45,600	3,600	-1,500
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.6	0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,234,100	2,202,100	2,136,700	2,115,200	32,000	97,400
Total Employed	2,168,600	2,141,700	2,066,800	2,049,200	26,900	101,800
Total Unemployed	65,500	60,400	70,000	66,000	5,100	-4,500
Unemployment Rate[e]	2.9	2.7	3.3	3.1	0.2	-0.4

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

and unemployment rates declined across the Area. Most of the decline in Area unemployment took place in the District. Joblessness in D.C. declined by 3,000 and by 1,500 in the suburbs, thus, two thirds of the Area's jobless decline took place inside the District line. On the employment side of the ledger, however, most of the increase in the Area's employment (87 percent) occurred among suburban residents. Over the past year, the Washington Area has added over 100,000 new workers to employer payrolls, an increase of 4.8 percent. However, the Area's labor force grew by only 4.4 percent, so the supply of available new workers has shrunk. With June unemployment rates of 2.5 percent in the suburbs and 2.9 percent in the region, these low rates signal a very tight labor market. The current Area labor pool may have difficulty supplying the economy's demands for new workers.

Labor Force Distribution Washington Metropolitan Area June 1987 & June 1988 (percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
		JUNE 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.4	15.0	27.5
Suburbs	84.6	85.0	72.5
		JUNE 1987	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.2	30.0
Suburbs	84.4	84.8	70.0

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,110 in June 1988—down 720 claimants from May. In June, 54 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales, and professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 26 percent each of the total claimants. Services workers registered 21 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.4 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.5 weeks in May. Over the month, the duration for males remained unchanged while that for females declined from 10.0 weeks to 9.9 weeks. In June 1987, the average duration for males was 10.9 weeks and 10.0 weeks for females.

Job Growth

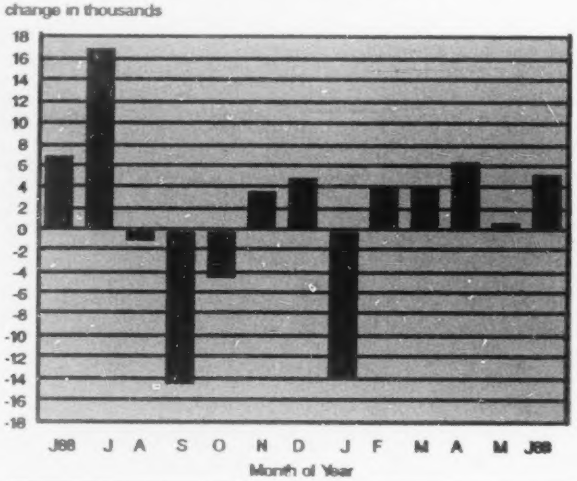
The District

The number of jobs in the District increased by 0.8 percent for a gain of 5,200 jobs between May and June. The private sector was responsible for 44 percent of total growth with a gain of 2,300 jobs concentrated primarily in Services (1,000 jobs) and Trade (600 jobs). Within the Services industry, growth in Business Services (800 jobs) coupled with a primarily seasonal increase in Legal Services (1,400 jobs) was sufficiently strong enough to offset a seasonal decline in All Other Services (1,600 jobs).

The public sector grew by 2,900 jobs as seasonal growth in Federal Government (3,300 jobs) was partially offset by a decline in State and Local Government (600 jobs).

Over the year (June 1987 to June 1988), the number of District jobs rose by 2.3 percent for a gain of 14,900 jobs. The private sector grew at a rate of 3.9 percent for an increase of 15,300 jobs. The leading growth contributor, Services, accounted for 78 percent of new private sector jobs with the growth of 12,000 jobs. The major components of Services growth were Business Services (4,000 jobs), All Other Services (3,100 jobs) and Legal Services (1,900 jobs). Significant Services growth also occurred in Hotels (1,100 jobs), Membership Organizations (1,000 jobs) and Health Services (800 jobs.). The second largest private sector job producer was Retail Trade which supplied 1,600 new jobs. In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (2,400 jobs) was offset by a reduction in Federal Government (2,900) for a decline of 0.2 percent over the year.

Monthly Job Growth
The District
June 1987 - June 1988



The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs increased by 6,900 for growth of 0.5 percent between May and June. The private sector was solely responsible for the growth with gains primarily in Services (5,900 jobs), Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities (1,800 jobs), Construction (1,500 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,500 jobs). The Virginia suburbs were responsible for two-thirds of the combined growth in these industries. Trade increased by 700 jobs as growth in Retail Trade

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

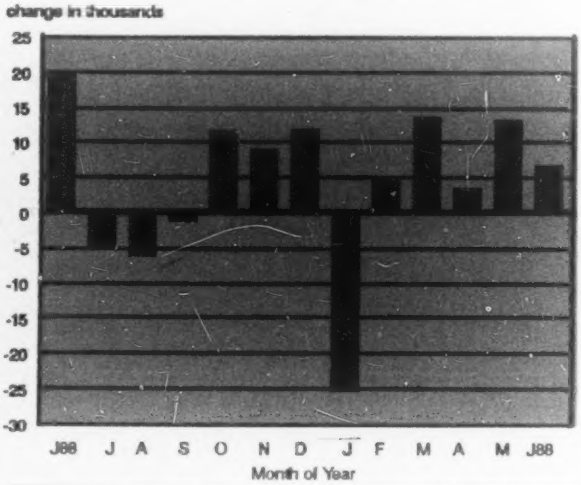
Suburbs

(1,900 jobs) was partially offset by a loss in Wholesale Trade (1,000 jobs). The Virginia suburbs accounted for 74 percent of the gain in Retail Trade while the Maryland Suburbs were responsible for the loss in Wholesale Trade.

In the public sector, a loss of 5,200 jobs is attributable to seasonal declines in State and Local Government (6,200 jobs) which were partially offset by a gain in Federal Government (1,200 jobs). The Maryland suburbs were responsible for the loss in State and Local Government while Federal Government growth was equally divided between the two areas.

Over the year (June 1987 to June 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 2.8 percent for a gain of 39,600 jobs. The Virginia suburbs, with a 5.6 percent rate of growth, were entirely responsible for suburban growth as the Maryland suburbs registered a 0.1 percent decline over the year.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
June 1987 - June 1988



The private sector was totally responsible for the suburban job growth with the leading job contributors, Services (16,100 jobs) and Trade (11,600 jobs), accounting for 68 percent of new jobs. The Virginia suburbs accounted for all the Services growth and 80 percent of the Trade growth. Eighty percent of the growth in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,500 jobs) also occurred in the Virginia suburbs as did all of the Construction (2,400 jobs) growth.

In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (2,300 jobs) was offset by a reduction in Federal Government (3,500 jobs) resulting in a 0.4 percent decline. State and Local Government gains were entirely concentrated in the Virginia suburbs as were 71 percent of the Federal Government losses. —

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 12,100 jobs between May and June for a 0.6 percent rate of growth. The private sector was entirely responsible for the growth with the primary jobs contributor, Services (6,900 jobs), accounting for 48 percent of private sector growth. Gains to a lesser extent occurred throughout the private sector with the other major job producers being Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (2,100 jobs), Construction (1,800 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,700 jobs). Trade gained 1,300 jobs as primarily seasonal growth in Retail Trade (2,400 jobs) was partially offset by a loss in Wholesale Trade (1,000 jobs).

The public sector declined by 2,300 jobs as seasonally induced growth in Federal Government (4,500 jobs) was offset by a seasonal reduction in State and Local Government (6,800 jobs).

Over the year (June 1987 to June 1988), the area grew at a rate of 2.6 percent for a gain of 54,500 jobs. The private sector accounted for all the growth with an increase of 56,200 jobs and a 3.7 percent rate of growth. The leading job producers, Services (28,100 jobs) and Trade (13,200 jobs), accounted for 76 percent of all new area

Continued on page 8

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	June 1988 b/	May 1988 c/	June 1987 c/	June 1988 b/	May 1988 c/	June 1987 c/
TOTAL	**673.4**	**668.2**	**658.5**	**2,151.4**	**2,139.3**	**2,096.9**
Total Private Sector	**403.5**	**401.2**	**388.2**	**1,590.0**	**1,575.6**	**1,533.8**
Total Government	**269.9**	**267.0**	**270.3**	**561.4**	**563.7**	**563.1**
Manufacturing	**16.4**	**16.4**	**16.0**	**88.0**	**87.3**	**85.8**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.0	41.9	41.3
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.4	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.3	21.3	21.7
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	17.2	16.3
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.9	45.4	44.5
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.6
Printing & Publishing	12.7	12.6	12.1	33.5	32.9	32.0
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.7	6.7	6.9
All Other Manufacturing	3.8	3.8	3.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.2**
Construction	**15.9**	**15.6**	**15.4**	**137.2**	**135.4**	**134.3**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.1**	**24.8**	**24.8**	**106.2**	**104.1**	**101.4**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.0	5.0	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.9	47.5	44.6
All Transportation	10.0	9.8	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.1	15.0	15.2	52.3	51.6	51.8
Trade	**65.0**	**64.4**	**63.4**	**428.0**	**426.7**	**414.8**
Wholesale	8.8	8.8	8.8	75.5	76.5	74.6
Retail	56.2	55.7	54.6	352.5	350.1	340.2
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	3.9	36.1	35.7	35.6
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	45.2	44.6	44.5
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.4	39.4	38.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.6	27.7	26.6
Eating & Drinking Places	28.0	27.8	27.4	119.3	117.8	112.7
All Other Retail	24.0	23.7	23.3	84.8	85.0	81.9
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**38.0**	**37.8**	**37.5**	**130.6**	**128.9**	**125.4**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.3	23.2	22.9	22.1
All Other	30.8	30.6	30.2	107.4	106.0	103.3
Services	**243.1**	**242.1**	**231.1**	**698.9**	**692.0**	**670.8**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	17.1	17.0	16.0	36.4	36.3	35.3
Personal Services	4.1	4.1	4.1	23.8	23.8	23.8
Business Services	55.2	54.4	51.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process.	3.9	3.8	3.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	33.8	33.7	33.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia June 1988 b/	District of Columbia May 1988 c/	District of Columbia June 1987 c/	Metropolitan Area June 1988 b/	Metropolitan Area May 1988 c/	Metropolitan Area June 1987 c/
Legal Services	27.2	25.8	25.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	31.9	31.9	30.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	73.6	75.2	70.5	638.7	631.9	611.7
Government	**269.9**	**267.0**	**270.3**	**561.4**	**563.7**	**563.1**
Federal Government	213.7	210.4	216.6	354.2	349.7	360.6
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	207.2	214.0	202.5
State & Local Government except Public Transportation	51.3	51.9	48.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: **Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.**

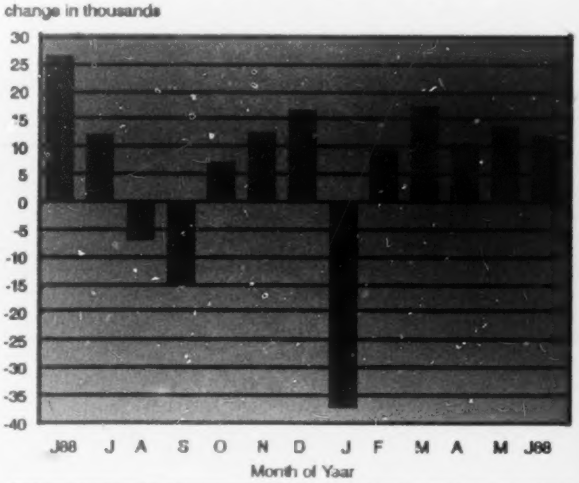
Continued from page 6

Area

jobs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (5,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,800 jobs) which recorded growth rates of 4.1 and 4.7 percent, respectively.

The public sector declined 0.3 percent for a loss of 1,700 jobs as growth in State and Local Government (4,700 jobs) was offset by a reduction in Federal Government (6,400 jobs).

Monthly Job Growth
The Area
June 1987 - June 1988



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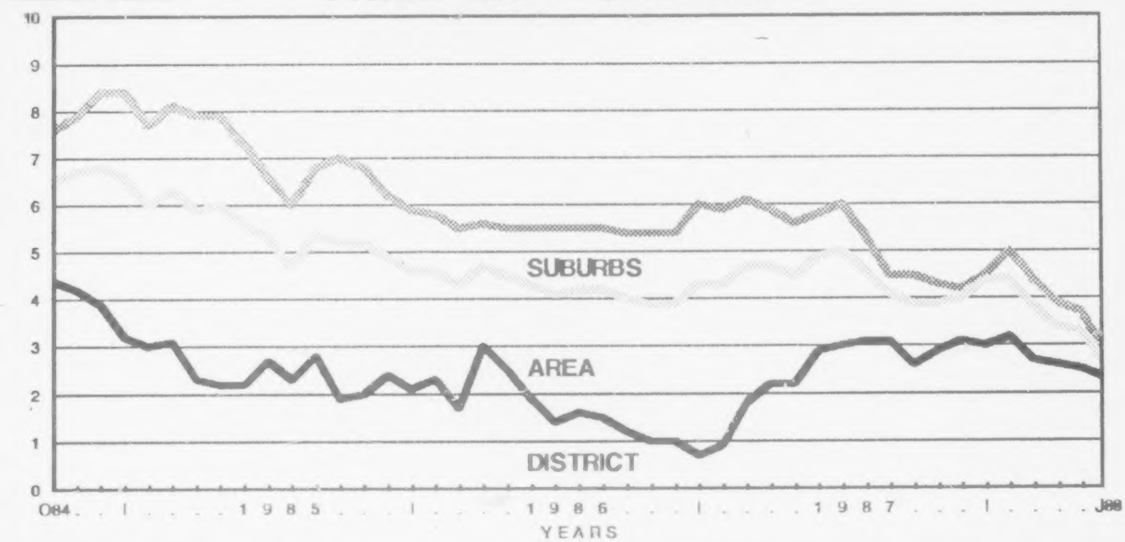
Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth
October 1984 - June 1988



Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 44 months (October 1984 to June 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between June 1987 and June 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.6 percent—**the slowest over-the-year growth rate during the 44-month period.**

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 2.8 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 44-month longterm average of 5.9 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 2.3 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 44-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 100,900 new jobs produced between June 1984 and June 1985 to 54,500 between June 1987 and June 1988. Over the past year, 39,600 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 14,900 in the District. **The Washington; Area is now creating new jobs at a much slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.6 percent versus 3.7 percent for the Nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates
October 1984 to June 1988

The Area	
Average 44 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, June 1988	2.6%
Current month	2.6%
The Suburbs	
Average 44 months	5.9%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	2.8%
Current month	2.8%
The District	
Average 44 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	2.3%

Labor Force Profile:

The Occupations of Unemployed Washington Area Workers

In the June edition of the Area Labor Summary, LMIR Staff examined the tightness of the labor supply in the Washington Area, the District, and the suburbs. In this edition, LMIR staff profile the occupations of unemployed local workers. The study, thus, provides a statistical picture of the occupational matrix for the limited supply of workers available in the labor market. The information is from the Bureau of Labor Statistics' publication, *Geographic Profiles of Employment and Unemployment, 1987,* Bulletin 2305, April 1988). The data is from the Current Population Survey (CPS) which is used by BLS to estimate the status of the nation's labor force. The numbers are annual averages for 1987.

Background

In the Washington Area in 1987, unemployment for all workers averaged 3.4 percent of the labor force. In the District, the unemployment rate was 6.3 percent and in the suburbs 2.8 percent. In absolute terms, an average of 70,000 Area residents were unemployed during the year, 49,000 (70 percent) of whom lived in the suburbs and 21,000 (30 percent) in the District.

Most of the unemployed were experienced workers with a past attachment to a job.[1] For the Area as a whole, 86 percent of the unemployed were experienced workers. In the District, the proportion was 91 percent and in the suburbs 84 percent. Clearly, the Area's pool of unemployed consists mainly of seasoned workers. Unemployment rates for these experienced workers in 1987 were only 2.9 percent in the Area, 5.7 percent in the District, and 2.4 percent in the suburbs. Another statistical sign of the tightness of the labor market.

Occupational Distribution Of The Unemployed

The Current Population Survey divides experienced workers into eleven major occupational groups. In 1987, unemployment was not significantly concentrated among any one of the eleven major groups. For example, Area service workers (janitors, building guards, food and health service workers, etc.) accounted for the single largest group of jobless workers (12,000), but only 20 percent of all unemployed workers with past job experience. Unemployed professionals made almost as large a contribution with 15 percent. When professionals are combined with executives/managers and technicians, these three top skilled occupational groups comprised nearly 30 percent of the Area's unemployed. On the other hand, "blue collar" workers (craft, transportation workers and laborers) accounted for only about 18 percent of all the jobless. Semi-skilled service workers, administrative workers and sales workers represent about half (48 percent) of all the Area's unemployed.

In the District, the pattern was similar to the Area, but somewhat more concentrated in the semi-skilled grouping of service workers, administrative workers and sales workers. As a group, these semi-skilled workers comprised nearly six of every ten unemployed in the Area. Interestingly, unemployed District executives/managers and professionals accounted for exactly the same share of the total unemployed as laborers and sales workers (10.5 percent each).

In the suburbs, both professionals and service workers tied for the highest level of unemployed at 17 percent each. In general, the occupations of unemployed suburban workers tended to be slightly more skilled than in the District with executive/managerial and technical workers making up nearly 30 percent of all the suburban unemployed *vs* 20 percent in the City. On the

Continued on page 11

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[1] The Current Population Survey defines "experienced workers" as those persons with some previous or current attachment to the labor force and who are currently either employed or unemployed. It excludes those with no previous work experience.

Labor Force Profile

Continued from page 10

other hand, unemployed sales workers were proportionately larger in the suburbs and administrative workers relatively more numerous in the District. Furthermore, blue collar workers as a proportion of all the unemployed were more numerous in the District than in the suburbs (21 percent in the District *vs* 17 percent in the suburbs). In absolute numbers, however, for all eleven major occupations the largest pool of unemployed workers resided in the suburbs.

Occupational Unemployment Rates

The above analysis examined the occupational relationship of unemployed workers to the *total* pool of all unemployed workers. This section examines the relative level of unemployment *within* each occupational group. Thus, this section represents a statistical measurement of labor shortages in a given occupational group.

For the Area as a whole, as well as for the suburbs, low unemployment rates for all experienced workers signals a general shortage of available workers. The rate in the District, on the other hand, indicates a more fluid supply of labor. However, the District's rate for the first half of this year has declined fairly steeply, from 6.1 percent in January to 5.2 percent in June. Thus, even in the District, the labor supply of seasoned workers is tightening.

Among the eleven major occupational groups, four groups—executive/managerial, professional, administrative, and technical workers—had unemployment rates which where *less* than the average rate for each jurisdiction, thus, indicating shortage occupations. Technicians, with an Area unemployment rate of only 0.9 percent, statistically represented the group with the severest shortage.

One other major occupational category, craft worker, had an unemployment rate that was less than the average for the Area (2.4 percent) and the suburbs (2.1 percent), but a rate (6.8 percent) in the District above the average. Thus, in the District, there was a surplus of craft workers while in the suburbs a shortage. Market conditions should work to adjust this difference, if employers expand recruitment in the City and City craft workers are able to reach suburban work sites. However, even in this situation, most of the unemployed craft workers (3,000) live in the suburbs, as opposed to the City (1,000).

Across the Metropolitan Area, four occupations in 1987 produced unemployment rates *above* the average—laborers (8.2 percent), service workers (5.2 percent), sales workers (4.2 percent) and transportation workers (3.2 percent). One of these occupational groups, transportation workers, had above average unemployment in the Area and the District, but a lower than average rate in the suburbs. As a group, semi-skilled and unskilled workers tended to experience proportionately more unemployment across all of the Area; however, the general supply of all workers was relatively tight. For example, while laborers registered a high unemployment rate, they represented only a small proportion (8 percent) of total unemployment in the Area.

Observations

The total pool of unemployed people in the Washington Area is relatively small compared to the size of the Area's labor force. While unemployment in the District tends to be more concentrated, most of the unemployed workers actually live in the suburbs. Furthermore, unemployment in the Washington Area tends to be relatively evenly spread across the whole occupational spectrum, although persons whose occupations are semi-skilled or unskilled are more likely to be unemployed than persons with advanced training. In fact, low unemployment rates among executives/managers, professionals and technicians tend to signal a shortage of these more skilled workers, as it also does for administrative and craft workers.

Among the less skilled service, sales, transportation workers and laborers, as well as administrative workers, there may be barriers that are pre-

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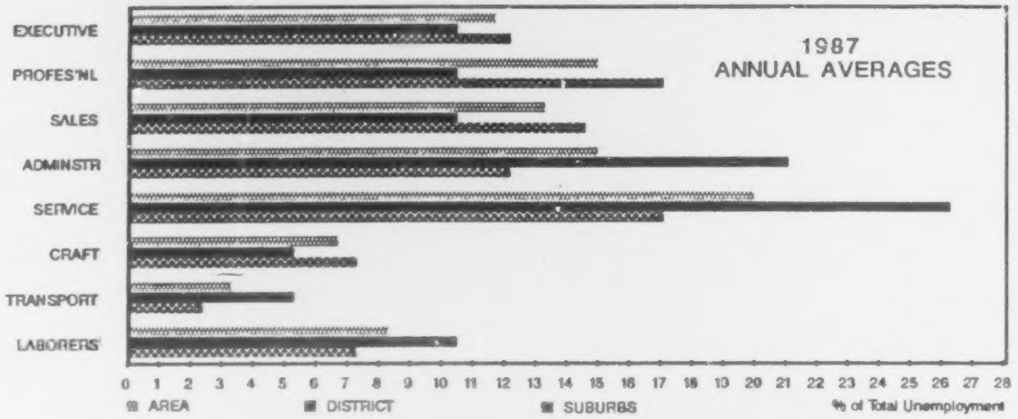
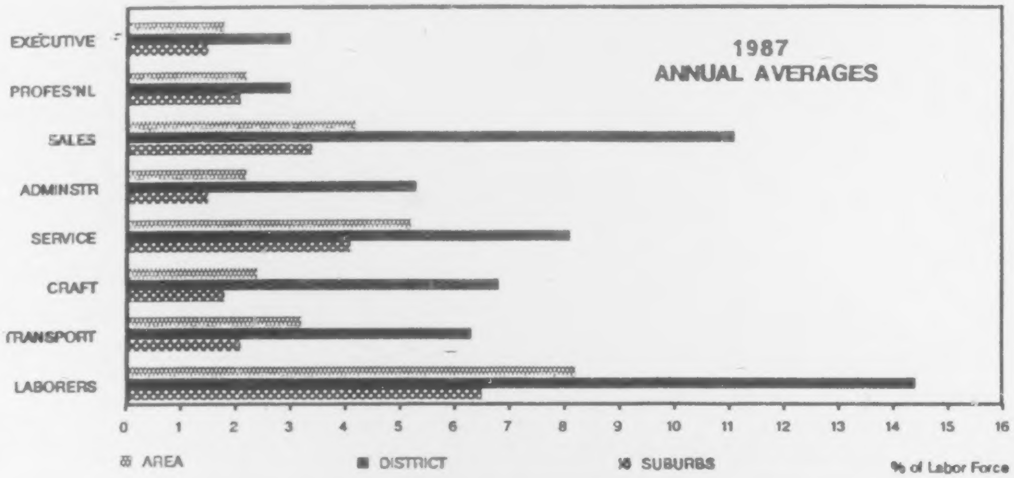
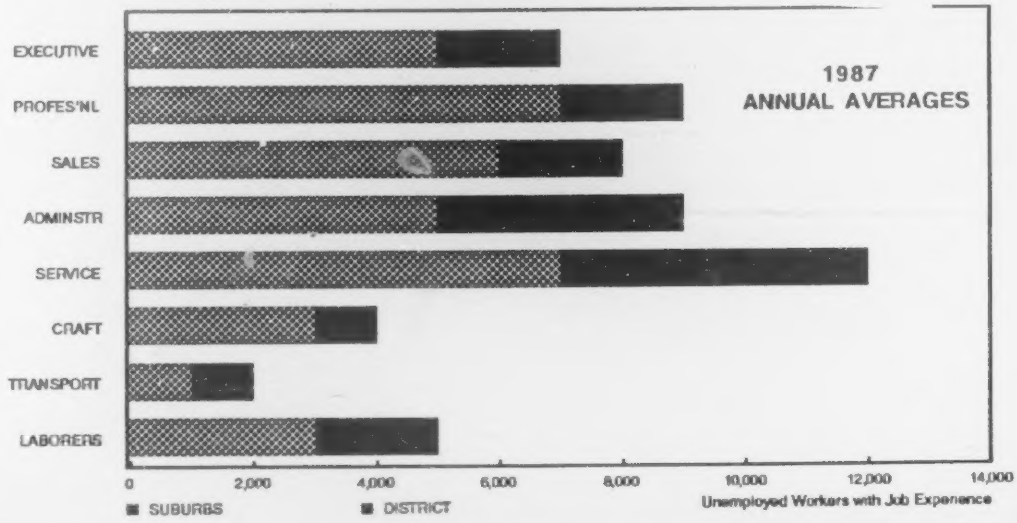
Occupational Distribution of Experienced Unemployed



Occupational Unemployment Rates for Experienced Workers



Occupations of Unemployed Workers in Area



Occupations of the Experienced Unemployed: the Washington Area, the District and the Suburbs

1987

(annual averages)

	Labor Force	Unemployed	Unemployment Distribution	
			Percent	Rate
Washington Area:				
Total	2,064,000	60,000	100.0	2.9
Executives	388,000	7,000	11.7	1.8
Professionals	399,000	9,000	15.0	2.2
Technicians	96,000	1,000	1.7	0.9
Sales	199,000	8,000	13.3	4.2
Administrative	396,000	9,000	15.0	2.2
Service	231,000	12,000	20.0	5.2
Craft	179,000	4,000	6.7	2.4
Operators	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation	61,000	2,000	3.3	3.2
Laborers	57,000	5,000	8.3	8.2
The District:				
Total	331,000	19,000	100.0	5.7
Executives	51,000	2,000	10.5	3.0
Professionals	65,000	2,000	10.5	3.0
Technicians	14,000	N/A	N/A	1.3
Sales	22,000	2,000	10.5	11.1
Administrative	71,000	4,000	21.1	5.3
Service	62,000	5,000	26.3	8.1
Craft	16,000	1,000	5.3	6.8
Operators	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation	13,000	1,000	5.3	6.3
Laborers	11,000	2,000	10.5	14.4
The Suburbs:				
Total	1,733,000	41,000	100.0	2.4
Executives	337,000	5,000	12.2	1.5
Professionals	334,000	7,000	17.1	2.1
Technicians	82,000	N/A	N/A	N/A
Sales	177,000	6,000	14.6	3.4
Administrative	325,000	5,000	12.2	1.5
Service	169,000	7,000	17.1	4.1
Craft	163,000	3,000	7.3	1.8
Operators	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Transportation	48,000	1,000	2.4	2.1
Laborers	46,000	3,000	7.3	6.5

N/A=Information did not meet publication standards.

SOURCE: Current Population Survey. Table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff. Detail may not add to total due to independent rounding.

Typical Jobs in Major Occupational Groups
Washington Metropolitan Area

EXECUTIVE/MANAGERIAL:
Chief executives
Proprietors
Sales managers
Administrators
School administrators
Store managers

PROFESSIONALS:
Engineers
Biologists
Physicists
Mathematicians
Dentists
Nurses
Physicians
Computer specialists
Economists
Lawyers
Teachers
Writers and entertainers
Social workers

TECHNICIANS:
Drafters
Electronic technicians
Mechanical engineering technicians
Medical lab technologists
Dental assistants
Licensed practical nurses
Radiologic technologist

SALES WORKERS:
Sales clerks
Sales representatives
Insurance agents
Real estate agents
Stock and bond salespersons

ADMINISTRATIVE WORKERS:
Secretaries
Typists
Office machine operators
Computer operators
Bank tellers
Bookkeepers
Cashiers
Order clerks
File clerks
Payroll clerks
Receptionists
Shipping/receiving clerks
Stock clerks
Teacher aides
General office clerks

SERVICE WORKERS:
Janitors, porters & cleaners
Food service workers
Cooks
Waiters & waitresses
Health aides
Cosmetologists
Guards
Police & Fire Workers
Private household workers

TRANSPORTATION WORKERS:
Truck drivers
Taxi cab drivers
Bus drivers
Parking lot attendants

CRAFT WORKERS:
Carpenters
Bricklayers
Cement masons
Electricians
Painters
Auto mechanics
Printing trades
Stationary engineers
Telephone installers

LABORERS:
Construction laborers
Garbage collectors
Gardners
Stock handlers
Trade helpers

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venting market adjustments from occurring. For economic reasons, low wage workers do not travel long distances to work without inexpensive transportation and day care services. Conversely, high costs for housing may preclude their living near available work. In a tight labor market, governments and employers must address all the barriers to labor mobility to assure an adequate work force.

Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In May 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 247 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate generally declines between April and May. The May rate at 2.7 was unchanged from April. The rate had declined 0.2 percentage point in February, March, and April. This was the twentieth lowest rate of all 247 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.1 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.7 percent was higher than the Boston area's at 2.3 percent. In March, the Washington rate was lower than the Boston rate for the first time since September 1986. In April, it was 0.2 percentage point higher. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.9 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington, reported a May jobless rate of 3.3 percent, up from 3.1 percent in April. The Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate of 3.3 percent is only a fraction, 0.6 percentage point higher than Washington's. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg Area's rate was 3.7 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a 4.5 percent jobless rate in May, up from 4.3 percent in April. A year ago, the Baltimore Area's rate was also 4.5 percent.

States

When The District of Columbia (with a May preliminary unemployment rate of 4.9 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-seventh lowest jobless rate in the country. This was three notches below the April standing. Maryland's rate rose from 4.0 percent in April to 4.1 percent in May. Virginia's rate also rose, increasing from 3.5 percent to 3.6 percent. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-second and fortieth, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Of the states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for May, more than half reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest drops were in Mississippi and Wyoming (2.8 percentage points each) and Alaska (2.1 points).

Unemployment rates were below the national average throughout the east coast (except Georgia) and the northern plains states. Higher than average rates generally prevailed in the western states down through the southwest and gulf coast. Five of the six New England states had rates below 3 percent, with New Hampshire continuing to have the nation's lowest, at 2.1 percent. Only one state had a rate in double digits—Louisiana (10.5 percent).

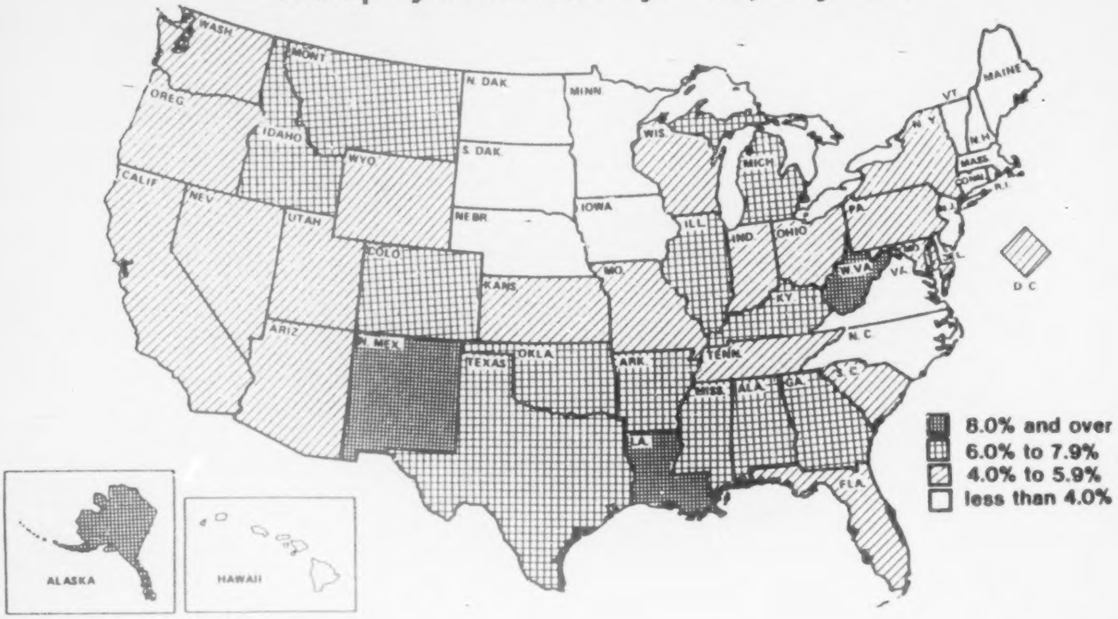
Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a May preliminary rate of 4.9 percent) had the fifth lowest jobless rate. This was up from the seventh lowest position held in April. In May, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.5 percent down from 6.8 percent reported in April. There were nine cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 6.9 percent was up from the 6.8 percent reported in April. In May 1987, the Baltimore rate was 7.0 percent.

For the first time in years, no double digit jobless rates were recorded in May. Only eleven cities had jobless rates above 8 percent. Of those 11 cities, the highest rates recorded were in New Orleans (9.8 percent), Detroit (9.6 percent), and Gary (9.4 percent). Since February, Boston, New York and San Francisco have reported the

Continued on page 16

Unemployment Rates by State, May 1988


WASH
OREG
CALIF
IDAHO
NEV
MONT
WYO
UTAH
ARIZ
COLO
N. MEX
N. DAK
S. DAK
NEBR
KANS
OKLA
TEXAS
MINN
IOWA
MO
ARK
LA
WIS
ILL
MICH
IND
OHIO
KY
TENN
MISS
ALA
GA
FLA
S.C.
N.C.
VA
W.VA
PA
N.Y.
VT
N.H.
MAINE
MASS
CONN
R.I.
N.J.
DEL
MD
D.C.
ALASKA
HAWAII
▩ 8.0% and over
▦ 6.0% to 7.9%
▨ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

Continued from page 15

lowest unemployment rates of the selected cities. In May, the rates were 2.9 percent, 4.7 percent, and 4.7 percent, respectively. Pittsburgh posted a 4.8 percent jobless rate. Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-two reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary (5.9 percent), followed by Houston (2.5 percent), and St. Louis (2.3 percent). No increase amounted to 0.5 percentage point.

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	May 1988*	May 1987
1. Boston, MA	2.9	3.5
2. New York, NY	4.7	5.4
3. San Francisco, CA	4.7	4.3
4. Columbus, OH	4.8	5.7
5. District of Columbia	**4.9**	**6.2**
6. Milwaukee, WI	5.0	6.9
7. Salt Lake City, UT	5.3	6.4
8. Pittsburgh, PA	5.4	6.0
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.8	7.1
10. Philadelphia, PA	6.1	5.8
11. Miami, FL	6.3	7.1
12. Dallas, TX	6.6	7.3
13. Cincinnati, OH	6.6	7.0
14. Buffalo, NY	6.9	7.5
15. Baltimore, MD	6.9	7.0
16. St. Louis, MO	7.2	9.5
17. Dayton, OH	7.4	9.1
18. Houston, TX	7.6	10.1
19. Birmingham, AL	7.9	8.5
20. Atlanta, GA	8.0	7.8
21. Newark, NJ	8.1	9.2
22. Chicago, IL	8.2	9.3
23. Cleveland, OH	8.4	9.4
24. Gary, IN	9.4	15.3
25. Detroit, MI	9.6	11.6
26. New Orleans, LA	9.8	10.6

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Insurance Activities June 1988

All unemployment insurance indicators of workload and outlay rose from May to June 1988 for the combined programs. Virtually the same phenomenon occurred in the change from May to June in 1987 and 1986. In those years, all measures increased except total beneficiaries. May has been a "low point" in activity in the first half of the year at least since 1985. Compared to last year, the 1988 magnitude of the monthly change was approximately one half that of 1987. There were 2,910 initial claims taken for benefits in June 1988, and the gross outlay was $6.4 million.

The overall trend in activity continues on a downward path. During the April-June quarter of 1987, there were nearly 4,100 less weeks compensated than in 1986. The weeks compensated decrease stood at 12,300 in the 1987-88 comparable period, and with it came an accompanying $1.3 million drop in the total outlay. This marks the first time since 1985 when these comparisons began that the quarterly outlay dropped. With the increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount and its accompanying scale effective in January 1986, outlay has steadily increased even if there was a slight decrease in compensated weeks.

In the current year comparison, the dip in the compensated workload more than offset the increase in the average weekly benefit amount.

The same pattern exists in comparing the first half of the year. Weeks compensated were down less than 300 from the first half of 1986 to 1987; but the next year, weeks plunged more than 25,000, and outlay $2.5 million.

A corroborative statistic for the downward trend in unemployment compensated weeks is the unemployment rate, which has been steadily decreasing in Washington and the Metropolitan Area since 1982.

Weeks Compensated, Total and Average Weekly Unemployment Compensation Outlays
Quarterly and Semi-Annual Periods
District of Columbia
1986, 1987 and 1988

	JANUARY-JUNE			CHANGE	
	1986	1987	1988	86-87	87-88
Weeks Compensated	231,190	230,916	205,752	-274	-25,165
Total Outlay	$36,688,473	$40,080,578	$37,542,182	+3,392,105	-$2,538,396
Average Weekly Benefit	$158.69	$173.57	$182.46	+$14.88	+$8.89
	APRIL-JUNE				
Weeks compensated	113,785	109,686	97,375	-4,099	-12,311
Total Outlay	$18,485,258	$19,304,700	$17,973,153	+$819,442	-$1,331,547
Average Weekly Benefit	$162.46	$176.00	$184.58	+$13.54	+$8.58

Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
June 1988

	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	%Change From May 1988	%Change From June 1987
State UI Program[a]					
Initial Claims Taken	2,752	2,529	2,580	+8.8	-7.7
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	33,299	30,611	35,354	+8.8	-5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	31,758	29,351	35,197	+8.2	-9.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,890,979	$5,377,576	$6,198,359	+9.5	-5.0
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$185.50	$183.22	$176.10	+1.2	+5.3
Number of First Payments	1,468	1,368	1,692	+7.3	-13.2
Number of Final Payments	924	798	974	+15.8	-5.1
Total Beneficiaries	8,409	8,412	9,092	-0.0	-7.5
Federal Program[b]					
Initial Claims Taken	108	110	105	-1.8	+2.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,104	1,912	2,608	+10.0	-19.3
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,012	1,807	2,597	+11.3	-22.5
Total Benefits Paid	$418,037	$366,443	$525,765	+14.1	-20.5
Average Weekly Benefit Paymen	$207.77	$202.79	$202.45	+2.5	+2.6
Number of First Payments	113	94	104	+20.2	+8.7
Number of Final Payments	53	61	67	-13.1	-20.9
Total Beneficiaries	528	525	673	+0.6	-21.5
Ex-Servicepersons Program[c]					
Initial Claims Taken	51	52	51	-1.9	+0.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	551	459	629	+20.0	-12.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	482	346	560	+39.3	-13.9
Total Benefits Paid	$92,584	$67,547	$109,070	+37.1	-15.1
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$192.08	$195.22	$190.68	-1.6	+0.7
Number of First Payments	46	57	43	-19.3	+7.0
Number of Final Payments	27	15	30	+80.0	-10.0
Total Beneficiaries	143	121	154	+18.2	-7.1
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	2,911	2,691	3,136	+8.2	-7.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,954	32,982	38,591	+9.0	-6.8
Weeks of Unemployment compensated	34,252	31,504	38,354	+8.7	-10.7
Total Benefits Paid	$6,401,600	$5,811,566	$6,833,194	+10.2	-6.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$186.90	$184.47	$178.16	+1.3	+4.9
Number of First Payments	1,627	1,519	1,839	+7.1	-11.5
Number of Final Payments	1,004	874	1,071	+14.9	-6.3
Total Beneficiaries	9,080	9,058	9,919	+0.2	-8.5

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a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c. No joint claims.

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of June rose $1.77. Average Weekly Hours increased 0.3 hour. Average Hourly Earnings, however, decreased 4 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Electric Machinery Equipment and Supplies registered an increase in Weekly Earnings of $11.15. This reflects an increase in Weekly Hours (0.6 hour) and Hourly Earnings (10 cents) resulting from more overtime being worked.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, Food and Kindred Products' Average Weekly Earnings increased $12.11 and Hourly Earnings increased 42 cents. Both were a result of seasonal increases. Less overtime was responsible for a 24 cents decrease in Hourly Earnings in Printing and Publishing. Other Non-Durable Goods Weekly Earnings rose $10.91 as Weekly Hours increased 1.1 hours due to a longer scheduled workweek.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
June 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987	June 1988	May 1988	June 1987
Total Manufacturing	444.96	443.19	414.62	39.8	39.5	39.3	11.18	11.22	10.55
Durable Goods	453.84	454.07	392.18	42.1	42.2	41.5	10.78	10.76	9.45
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	512.30	519.93	449.77	47.0	47.7	44.4	10.90	10.90	10.13
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	493.00	481.85	411.27	42.5	41.9	40.4	11.60	11.50	10.18
Other Durable Goods	415.13	419.02	359.77	40.5	40.8	41.4	10.25	10.27	8.69
Non-durable Goods	437.75	434.96	432.00	37.9	37.4	37.5	11.55	11.63	11.52
Food & Kindred Products	443.35	431.24	489.57	39.2	39.6	39.9	11.31	10.89	12.27
Printing & Publishing	465.40	466.05	444.28	35.8	35.2	35.8	13.00	13.24	12.41
Other Non-durable Goods	349.09	338.18	350.99	43.8	42.7	41.1	7.97	7.92	8.54

	June '88	May'88	June '87
Total Production Workers	42,300	42,400	43,600

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1988 October 1988

District July Employment Highest in 17 Years

D.C. Unemployment Rate Below U.S.

Labor Force

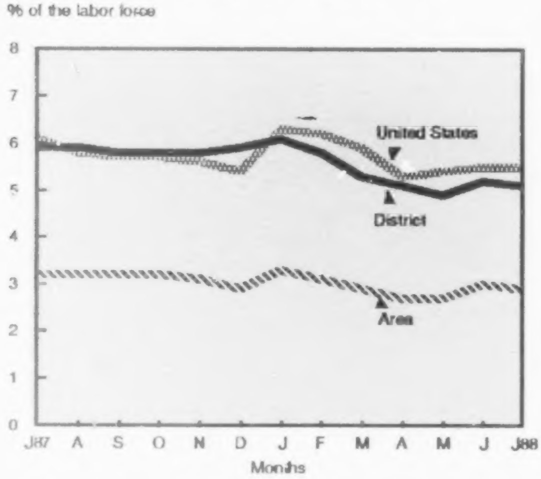
The District

During July, 13, 800 additional District residents entered the labor force of which 13,500 found jobs. Thus, the District's job market was able to successfully absorb a large influx of seasonal workers, thanks in large part to the City's summer youth employment effort. As a result, the District's unemployment rate declined marginally from 5.2 percent in June to 5.1 percent in July.

Unemployment among workers across the United States averaged 5.5 percent (seasonally unadjusted) for July, the same as in June. So the District's rate was once again below that for the Nation, as it has been for all of this year.

Over the past 18 years, the July unemployment rate in the City has averaged 8.0 percent. Thus, this year's rate was significantly lower than the longterm experience for the month. In fact, the 1988 July rate was the lowest rate for the month in 17 years, since the 3.6 percent registered in July 1971. **This July also produced the highest number of working residents (339,900) for the month since the 359,700 employed in the summer of 1971.**

Unemployment Rates
July 1987 - July 1988



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Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor

JOB SERVICE

Department of
Employment Services
F. Alexis H. Roberson
Director

The Department of Employment Services

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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

THE D.C. DEPARTMENT OF EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

DATA FOR JULY 1988 OCTOBER 1988

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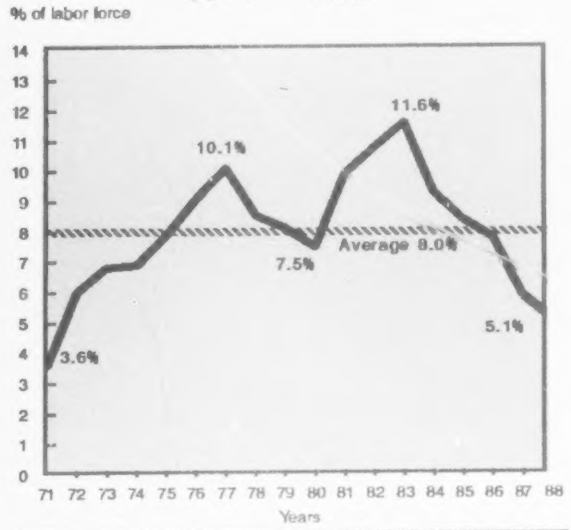
The *Area Labor Summary* is published monthly by the D.C. Department of Employment Services, 500 C Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001. The Labor Market Information and Research Staff (Richard Groner, Chief) prepares the *Summary*. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and development of data herein: Charles Roeslin, Rufus Daniels, Eileen Dent, Nancy Anderson-Grant, Elsie Taylor, and Gwendolyn Thompson; and administrative support was provided by Robin McDonald.

Inquiries and requests for labor market information may be obtained by writing to the above address, or by calling: (202) 639-1641 or 639-1642.

Continued from page 1

Over the past year (July 1987 to July 1988), the unemployment rate has fallen nearly a full percent (0.8 percentage point), with 10,000 additional residents on the job and 2,400 fewer unemployed, a sizeable 11.5 percent reduction in the number of jobless workers. The monthly estimate continued the five-year recovery from the record high rate set in July 1983 of 11.6 percent, and statistically demonstrates the fundamental strength of that recovery. However, despite the lowering of unemployment, there may still be significant underemployment in the market. For example, the Department recently supported hiring by the Department of Human Services with a Saturday Job-A-Thon. Over 12,000 jobseekers responded. Most were employed. Thus, there were many employed workers seeking to upgrade their current job status.

District Unemployment Rates in the Month of July 1971 - 1988



The Area & Suburbs

In July, the suburban labor force also showed a seasonal increase, but interestingly, the 7,000 person increase in suburban workers was only about half as large as the 13,800 increase in the District. Similarly, most of the Area's employment growth between June and July also occurred in the District, as the City added 13,500 new workers, while the suburbs gained 7,700. Another statistical indication of the size and importance of the District's summer youth employment effort.

Over the year (July 1987 to July 1988), the Washington Metropolitan Area added 108,800 new workers to its payrolls, 91 percent of whom were residents of the suburbs. On the other side of the ledger, there were 3,800 fewer Area jobless workers than a year earlier. **Most of the**

Continued on page 4

Unemployment Rates in the Washington, D.C., MSA by City and County

	July[a] 1988	June[b] 1988	July 1987
District of Columbia	5.1	5.2	5.9
Calvert County	4.6	4.9	4.5
Prince Georges County	3.8	3.7	3.7
Charles County	3.7	3.3	3.2
Frederick County	3.2	2.9	3.7
Montgomery County	2.7	2.7	2.6
Alexandria City	1.9	2.1	2.6
Stafford County	1.8	2.1	2.7
Prince William County	1.8	2.0	2.1
Arlington County	1.6	1.8	2.2
Fairfax County	1.6	1.8	2.1
Manassas Park City	1.6	1.7	1.9
Loudoun County	1.5	1.8	2.0
Fairfax City	1.5	1.8	1.9
Falls Church City	1.4	1.8	2.1
Manassas City	1.3	1.6	1.7

a/ Preliminary.
b/ Revised.

SOURCE: The Department of Employment Services, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the Virginia Employment Commission.

Continued from page 3

Employment Status for the Civilian Population
District of Columbia, Suburban Ring, and the Washington, D.C. MSA
July 1988 [a]

	July 1988	June [c] 1988	July [d] 1987	June [d] 1987	Net Change From June 1988	Net Change From July 1987
Washington, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	358,200	344,400	350,700	334,100	13,800	7,500
Total Employed	339,900	326,400	329,900	313,200	13,500	10,000
Total Unemployed	18,400	18,000	20,800	21,000	400	-2,400
Unemployment Rate [e]	5.1	5.2	5.9	6.3	-0.1	-0.8
Suburban Ring						
Civilian Labor Force	1,903,700	1,896,700	1,806,200	1,802,600	7,000	97,500
Total Employed	1,856,200	1,848,500	1,757,400	1,753,600	7,700	98,800
Total Unemployed	47,400	48,200	48,800	49,000	-800	-1,400
Unemployment Rate [e]	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	-0.1	-0.2
Washington, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,261,900	2,241,100	2,156,900	2,136,700	20,800	105,000
Total Employed	2,196,100	2,174,900	2,087,300	2,066,800	21,200	108,800
Total Unemployed	65,800	66,200	69,600	70,000	-400	-3,800
Unemployment Rate [e]	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.3	-0.1	-0.3

a Detail may not add to the totals due to independent rounding.
b. Preliminary.
c. Revised.
d. Data reflects Benchmark Revisions.
e. Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; the Virginia Counties of Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford; and the Maryland Counties of Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

reduction in unemployment (63 percent), however, occurred inside of the District line. As a result of the city/suburban labor market interaction, the Area's unemployment rate declined over the year by three-tenths of a percentage point—from 3.2 percent in July 1987 to 2.9 percent this past July. As of this July, the Washington Area had an available labor supply of approximately 66,000 jobless workers. However, in an economy that added nearly 60,000 new jobs over the past year, this labor pool represents a relatively small supply of potential new workers to fuel both new growth, as well as replacement needs.

Labor Force Distribution
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1988 & July 1987
(percent)

	Labor Force	Employment	Unemployment
		JULY 1988	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.8	15.5	28.0
Suburbs	84.2	84.5	72.0
		JULY 1987	
Area	100.0	100.0	100.0
District	15.6	15.0	30.0
Suburbs	84.4	85.0	70.0

Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed

The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totalled 8,309 in July 1988—down 396 claimants from June. In July, 52 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, professional technical and managerial workers comprised 27 percent of the total claimants. Clerical and sales workers accounted for 25 percent, and services workers ranked third registering 22 percent.

The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 9.4 weeks for all claimants—down from 10.4 weeks in June. Over the month, the duration for males decreased from 10.8 weeks to 9.9 weeks, while that for females declined from 9.9 weeks to 9.1 weeks. In July 1987, the average duration for males was 10.3 weeks and 9.4 weeks for females.

Job Growth

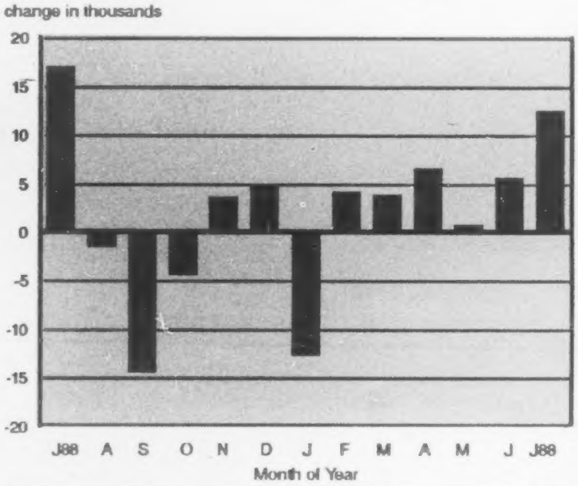
The District

The number of jobs in the District rose seasonally 1.8 percent for a gain of 11,900 jobs. The public sector was responsible for this growth with seasonal gains in State and Local Government (10,600 jobs) and Federal Government (3,600 jobs). The substantial rise in State and Local Government was entirely due to gains in District Government resulting from the hiring of 13,500 youths under the Mayor's Summer Youth Employment Program.

The private sector declined by 2,200 jobs, with primarily seasonal losses in Services (1,400 jobs) and Trade (500 jobs). The decreased level of business travel occurring at this time of year was primarily responsible for the declines.

Over the year (July 1987 to July 1988), the number of District jobs rose 1.5 percent for a gain of 10,300 jobs. The private sector, growing at a rate of 3.8 percent, created 14,600 jobs with Services contributing 12,100 jobs and accounting for 83 percent of private sector growth. Within Services, the primary job producers were Business Services (3,900 jobs), All Other Services (3,400 jobs), Legal Services (2,100 jobs) and Hotels (1,000 jobs). Retail Trade contributed 1,700 additional private sector jobs.

The public sector declined by 4,300 jobs with losses in both Federal Government (2,900 jobs) and State and Local Government (1,400 jobs).



Monthly Job Growth
The District
July 1987 - July 1988

The Suburbs

The number of suburban jobs decreased by 1,900 between June and July. The public sector was responsible for the downturn with seasonal losses in State and Local Government (11,400 jobs) slightly offset by a gain in Federal Government (300 jobs). The Maryland suburbs accounted for 87 percent of the decline in State and Local Government, while the Virginia suburbs were responsible for the gain in Federal Government.

The private sector generated 9,000 jobs with the growth leaders being Construction (2,900

Continued on page 6

Continued from page 5

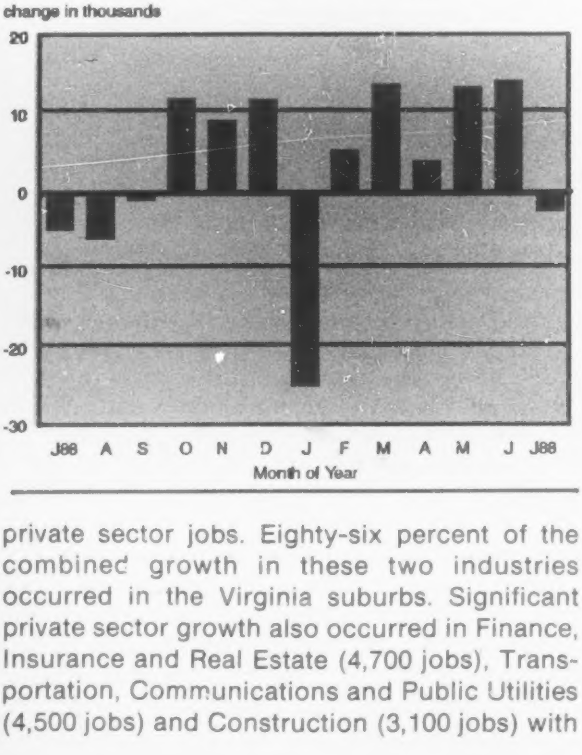
Suburbs

jobs), Services (2,200 jobs) and Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,500 jobs). Sixty-one percent of the combined growth in those industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs as did 95 percent of the growth in Trade (1,200 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (1,000 jobs).

Over the year (July 1987 to July 1988), suburban jobs grew at a rate of 3.4 percent for a gain of 49,400 jobs. **The Virginia suburbs, growing at a rate of 6.3 percent, accounted for 91 percent of suburban growth, while the Maryland suburbs increased at a rate of 0.6 percent.**

The private sector was responsible for 93 percent of suburban job growth with the primary contributors, Services (18,900 jobs) and Trade (13,600 jobs), accounting for 71 percent of new private sector jobs. Eighty-six percent of the combined growth in these two industries occurred in the Virginia suburbs. Significant private sector growth also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,700 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,500 jobs) and Construction (3,100 jobs) with the Virginia suburbs responsible for 72 percent of the growth in the former and all of the growth in the latter two industries.

Monthly Job Growth
The Suburbs
July 1987 - July 1988



In the public sector, growth in State and Local Government (6,500 jobs) was partially offset by a reduction in Federal Government (3,100 jobs) resulting in a 1.2 percent rate of growth. The Virginia suburbs accounted for 83 percent of the gain in State and Local Government and 61 percent of the loss in Federal Government.

The Area

The Washington Metropolitan Area gained 10,000 jobs between June and July for growth of 0.5 percent as a result of the substantial monthly increase in the District. The private sector accounted for 68 percent of the growth with the leading job contributors being Construction (2,500 jobs), Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (1,400 jobs) and Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (1,000 jobs).

In the public sector, seasonally induced growth in Federal Government (3,900 jobs) was partially offset by a seasonal reduction in State and Local Government (800 jobs). The decline in State and Local Government is attributable to substantial seasonal losses in the suburbs negating a sizeable seasonal gain in the District.

Over the year (July 1987 to July 1988), the Area grew at a rate of 2.8 percent for a gain of 59,700 jobs. The private sector, growing at a rate of 3.9 percent, was entirely responsible for area growth. The leading growth contributors, Services (31,000 jobs) and Trade (15,200 jobs), were responsible for 77 percent of all new area jobs. Significant gains also occurred in Finance, Insurance and Real Estate (4,900 jobs), Transportation, Communications and Public Utilities (4,800 jobs) and Construction (3,000 jobs).

The public sector declined 0.2 percent as growth in State and Local Government (5,100 jobs) was offset by a reduction in Federal Government (6,000 jobs).

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia			Metropolitan Area		
	July b/ 1988	June c/ 1988	July c/ 1987	July c/ 1988	June c/ 1988	July c/ 1987
TOTAL	**685.8**	**673.9**	**675.5**	**2,169.0**	**2,159.0**	**2,109.3**
Total Private Sector	**401.8**	**404.0**	**387.2**	**1,599.9**	**1,593.1**	**1,539.3**
Total Government	**284.0**	**269.9**	**288.3**	**569.1**	**565.9**	**570.0**
Manufacturing	**16.6**	**16.4**	**16.2**	**88.3**	**87.9**	**86.7**
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.1	42.0	41.6
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.4	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.3	21.3	21.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.3	17.2	16.4
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.2	45.9	45.1
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.7	5.7	5.7
Printing & Publishing	13.0	12.7	12.4	33.7	33.4	32.5
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.8	6.7	7.0
All Other Manufacturing	3.7	3.8	3.9	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	**0.1**	**0.1**	**0.1**	**1.2**	**1.2**	**1.3**
Construction	**15.5**	**15.9**	**15.6**	**140.2**	**137.7**	**137.2**
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	**25.3**	**25.3**	**25.0**	**107.4**	**106.4**	**102.6**
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.1	5.1	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	49.6	48.8	45.0
All Transportation	10.2	10.1	9.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communications & Public Utilities	15.2	15.1	15.3	52.7	52.4	52.5
Trade	**64.4**	**64.9**	**62.8**	**429.6**	**428.9**	**414.4**
Wholesale	8.8	8.9	8.8	75.3	75.6	74.8
Retail	55.6	56.0	53.9	354.2	353.3	339.6
General Merchandise	4.2	4.2	4.0	36.0	36.1	36.4
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	46.5	45.7	44.8
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	39.4	38.4
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	27.1	27.6	26.0
Eating & Drinking Places	27.7	28.0	26.8	120.1	119.5	111.9
All Other Retail	23.7	23.9	23.1	84.9	85.0	82.1
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	**37.9**	**38.0**	**37.7**	**131.9**	**130.5**	**127.0**
Banking	7.2	7.2	7.2	23.6	23.3	22.2
All Other	30.7	30.8	30.5	108.3	107.2	104.8
Services	**242.0**	**243.4**	**229.9**	**701.3**	**700.5**	**670.3**
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	16.0	17.1	15.0	35.4	36.4	34.6
Personal Services	4.0	4.1	4.0	23.7	23.8	23.5
Business Services	54.0	55.2	50.1	N/A	N/A	N/A
Computer & Data Process	4.0	3.9	3.7	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	34.2	33.9	33.3	N/A	N/A	N/A

Continued on page 8

Continued from page 7

Wage and Salary Employment by Industry and Place of Work[a]
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	District of Columbia July 1988 b/	 June 1988 c/	 July 1987 c/	Metropolitan Area July 1988 b/	 June 1988 c/	 July 1987 c/
Legal Services	27.5	27.3	25.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	32.2	31.9	31.4	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	74.0	73.9	70.6	642.2	640.3	612.2
Government	**284.0**	**269.9**	**288.3**	**569.1**	**565.9**	**570.0**
Federal Government	217.3	213.7	220.2	358.7	354.8	364.7
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	210.4	211.2	205.3
State & Local Gov. Except Public Transportation	61.9	51.3	63.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Public Transportation	4.8	4.8	4.8	N/A	N/A	N/A

a. Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding. b. Preliminary. c. Revised.

Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

Source: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, the Maryland Department of Economic and Employment Development, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

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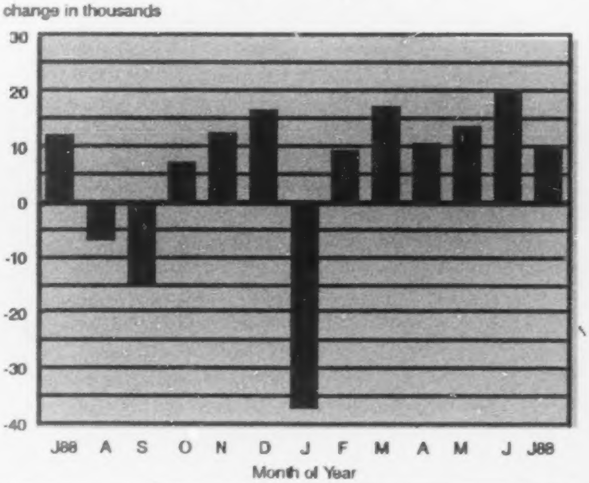
Monthly Job Growth
The Area
July 1987 - July 1988



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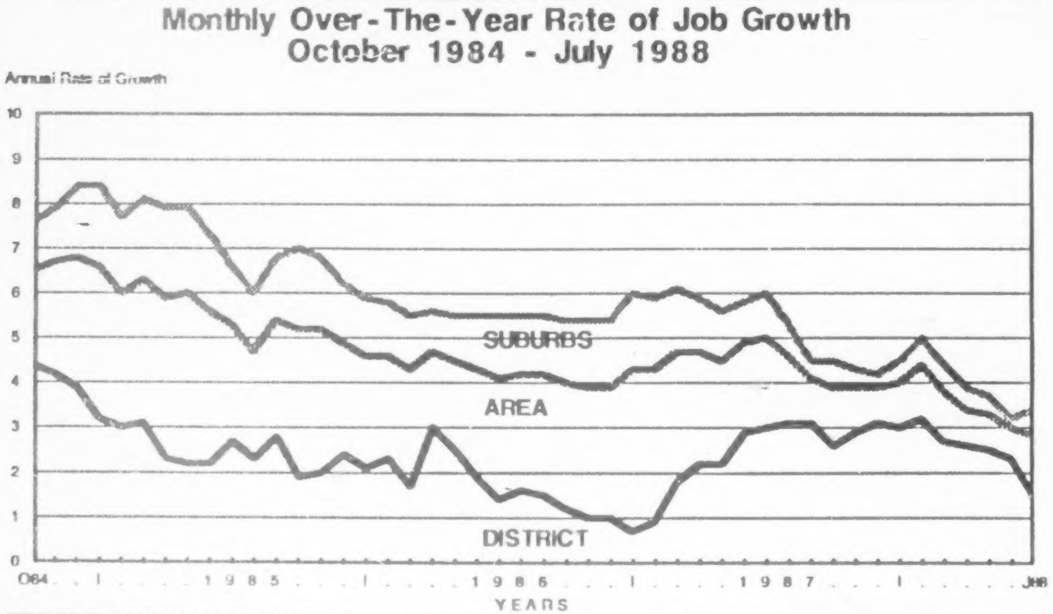

Monthly Over-The-Year Rate of Job Growth October 1984 - July 1988

Area Job Growth Rates

Over the past 45 months, (October 1984 to July 1988), the Washington Area has created new jobs at a rate of 4.7 percent. Measured by monthly over-the-year changes, however, the rate of growth has been steadily declining after peaking at 6.8 percent in December 1984. Between July 1987 and July 1988, the Area's job growth slowed to 2.8 percent—**the slowest over-the-year growth rate during the 45-month period.**

The Suburban portion of the Area is still the generator of most new jobs, having grown over the past year at a rate of 3.4 percent, but at a much slower pace than its 45-month-longterm average of 5.8 percent. Over the past year, the District proper has added new jobs at a rate of 1.5 percent, and like the suburbs, below its 45-month average of 2.4 percent.

In absolute terms, job creation in the Area has declined from 96,000 new jobs produced between July 1984 and July 1985 to 59,700 between July 1987 and July 1988. Over the past year, 49,400 new jobs were added to the Suburban economy and 10,300 in the District. **The Washington Area is now creating new jobs at a much slower pace than the U.S. economy (2.8 percent versus 3.8 percent for the Nation).**

Profile of Job Growth Rates October 1984 to July 1988

The Area	
Average 45 months	4.7%
High, December 1984	6.8%
Low, July 1988	2.8%
Current month	2.8%
The Suburbs	
Average 45 months	5.8%
High, January 1985	8.4%
Low, June 1988	3.2%
Current month	3.4%
The District	
Average 45 months	2.4%
High, October 1984	4.4%
Low, January 1987	0.7%
Current month	1.5%

LABOR FORCE PROFILE:

Employment Ratios of Selected Washington Area Workers—Potential Sources of New Workers

In the June edition of the **Area Labor Summary,** staff examined the employment-to-population ratio of the Washington Area in comparison to ratios in the United States, selected metropolitan areas and other central cities. This examination found that the Washington Area had a relatively large number of residents working. Because the Area has a very large proportion of residents working, it also has fewer people available to meet the job expansion needs of the local economy—a tight labor market.

In the September **Area Labor Summary,** staff examined the occupational mix in the Area's pool of unemployed to identify the occupations which might be in short supply. This study showed that unemployment was not concentrated in any particular occupational group, but rather spread across all occupations. Furthermore, while unemployment was more highly concentrated in the District, most of the Area's unemployed live outside the District. Occupationally, the Area labor shortages, as indicated by low unemployment rates, are the severest among higher skilled occupations, such as technicians, executives and managers, and professionals, as well as among administrative and craft workers.

General Employment-to-Population Ratios

The June study indicated that the Washington Area had a very high E/P ratio based on 1986 annual averages. The current profile is based on 1987 annual averages. The data is from the Current Population Survey (CPS) as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in **Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 1987** (BLS Bulletin 2305), April 1988. The 1987 data shows the Washington Area continues to have a very large proportion of its working age population at work:

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS—1987
(annual averages)

Area	Ratio
Washington Suburbs	74.9
Washington Area (MSA)	73.2
The District	65.3
United States	61.5

Thus, the District, the suburbs, and the total Washington Area had 1987 employment - to - population ratios greater than the national average. In order to analyze which demographic groups might provide additional workers for the local economy, we sorted local E/P ratios according to demographic groups that were below the national average, below the District's average, below the Area's average and below and above the suburban average—see table. National E/P demographic ratios were also included in the table for comparison with the local ratios.

Local Groups With E/P Ratios Less Than The U.S. Average

The only local demographic groups with employment ratios below the U.S. average are black women in the District and all teenagers in the metropolitan area. Even though black women in the District have lower E/P ratio than all U.S. workers, they held proportionately more jobs than **U.S. Women, regardless of race.** Similarly, local teenagers are below the general U.S. average, but they also held proportionately more jobs than teenagers nationally. Thus, if the national E/P average represents a kind of statistical standard, then local black women and Area teenagers represent groups with some potential for additional growth in the labor supply, but that potential may be limited in light of the fact that they have already exceeded the national ratios for their individual groups. Given the fact that

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Labor Force Profile

Continued from page 10

most teenagers are still students, it is questionable if the teenage employment ratio could, or should, rise above the already high level for suburban teenagers in the Washington Area (56.2 percent).

Local Groups With E/P Ratios Below the District Average

If the analytical standard is raised to the District's employment-to-population ratio (65.3 percent), then in addition; to black women and teenagers in the City, there appears to be potential for some additional growth in the labor supply from among the general black population of the District. However, the E/P ratio of the black citizens of the District is already the same as the general U.S. population and already 7 percentage points higher than blacks across the Nation.

Local groups with E/P Ratios Below the Washington Area Average

If the analytical standard is raised again to the level of-the Area E/P average where more than seven of every ten persons 16 years old or older already has a job, then additional labor growth might be sought from suburban women, D.C. white women and black men in the District.

Differences in E/P Ratios of District and Suburban Blacks

One of the most striking differences found in the study is the employment-to-population differences between suburban and District black residents. Black males living in the suburbs have the highest E/P ratio of all groups (82.7 percent), while suburban black females have the highest E/P ratio (77.9 percent) of all females in the Area. **This difference between City and suburban blacks arises from their age differential.** The black suburban working age population tends to be much younger and the District's much older. Older residents have much lower E/P ratios, because many are retired and/or living on fixed incomes. In the District, 25.4 percent of the working age population is 55 years of age or older. In the suburbs, the black population 55 plus is only 6.6 percent. Because of this high concentration of older residents, employment-to-population ratios in the District will probably not achieve the same high level as in the suburbs.

Employment-to-Population Ratios
Selected Groups
The United States, The Washington Area,
The District & The Suburbs
1987
(annual averages)

Groups	Ratios
Suburban Black Men	82.7
Suburban White Men	82.5
Area White Men	82.3
Suburban Men	82.0
Suburban Blacks	80.3
Area Men	80.2
D.C. White Men	80.2
Area Hispanics	79.9
Suburban Black Women	77.9
Total Suburbs	**74.9**
Area Black Men	74.8
Suburban Whites	74.3
Area Whites	74.2
D.C. Whites	74.2
Total Washington Area	**73.2**
U.S. White Men	*72.7*
U.S. Men	*71.5*
Suburban Women	71.3
Area Blacks	70.9
D.C. Men	70.3
D.C. White Women	68.8
Area Black Women	67.5
Area Women	66.5
Area White Women	66.3
D.C. Black Men	66.1
Suburban White Women	66.1
Total D.C.	**65.3**
U.S. Black Men	*62.0*
D.C. Blacks	61.5
Total United States	**61.5**
D.C. Women	61.2
D.C. Black Women	57.8
Suburban Teens	56.2
U.S. Blacks	*55.6*
Area Teens	52.7
U.S. Women	*52.5*
U.S. Black Women	*50.3*
U.S. Teens	*45.5*
Suburban Black Teens	45.2
Area Black Teens	40.7
D.C. Teens	36.0
D.C. Black Teens	36.0
U.S. Black Teens	*27.1*

SOURCE: Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Geographic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1987, Bulletin 2305), April 1988. Suburban estimates derived by LMIR.

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Black Population Age 55 and Above*

(in thousands)

	population	55+	percent
All Blacks			
Washington Area	639	102	16.0
The District	319	81	25.4
The Suburbs	320	21	6.6
Black Males:			
Washington Area	296	45	15.1
The District	142	34	23.9
The Suburbs	156	11	7.1
Black Females:			
Washington Area	341	57	16.7
The District	178	47	26.4
The Suburbs	163	10	6.1

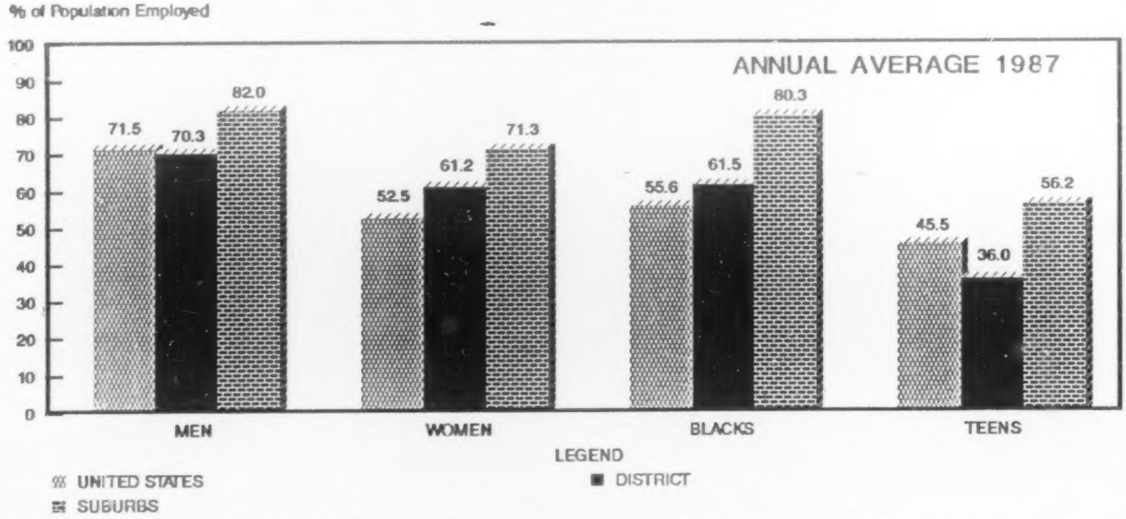
*Noninstitutional population 16 years and above

Source: Current Population Survey. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Georgraphic Profile of Employment & Unemployment, 1987. (Bulletin 2305), April 1988. Suburban estimates derived by LMIR.

Observations

This review of local demographics statistically reinforces the existence of an extreme tightness in the labor supply in the Washington Metropolitan Area, regardless of race or sex. Even teenage employment in the Area is already unusually high. Potential for any additional labor force growth to fuel economic growth seems most promising in the District, but the concentration of elderly residents will likely preclude the City from achieving the high employment-to-population ratios already present in the suburbs and the Area. Any local expansion will have to focus on Area minorities and women, and perhaps youth in the District, as well as on older workers.

Selected Employment-To-Population Ratios



Unemployment Rates

Metropolitan Areas

In June 1988, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 250 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's jobless rate rises slightly between May and June. This June was no exception as the rate rose from 2.7 percent to 2.9 percent. The rate had declined 0.2 percentage point in February, March, and April, and was unchanged in May. This was the twenty-first lowest rate of all 250 areas reporting. A year ago, the rate was 3.3 percent.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area's rate at 2.9 percent was lower than the Boston area's at 3.0 percent. This is the second time this year that the Area's rate has been lower than Boston's. In March, the Area rate was 2.9 percent and Boston's was 3.0 percent, same as June's. A year ago, the Boston rate was 2.7 percent. The Richmond-Petersburg Area, 110 miles to the south of Washington had a June rate of 3.3 percent unchanged from May. This is only a fraction higher than the District rate. A year ago, the Richmond-Petersburg rate was 3.8 percent. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington, recorded a 5.0 percent jobless rate in June up from 4.5 percent posted in May. A year ago, the Baltimore rate was 4.6 percent.

States

When the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary unemployment rate of 5.2 percent) was ranked with the 50 States, the District had the twenty-fifth lowest jobless rate in the country. This was two notches below the May standing. Maryland's rate rose from 4.1 percent in May to 4.4 percent in June. Virginia's rate also rose, increasing from 3.6 percent to 3.8 percent. A year ago, Maryland's and Virginia's rates were 4.2 percent and 4.3 percent, respectively. Maryland and Virginia ranked thirty-second and thirty-seventh, respectively, in the standing of the 51 jurisdictions.

Of the states reporting over-the-year declines in unemployment rates for June, over half reported decreases of 1 percentage point or more. The largest drops were in Wyoming (2.9 percentage points), Mississippi (2.8 points), Alaska (2.3 points), and Louisiana (2.1 points).

Fifteen states had June unemployment rates below 4 percent, including all of the New England states. New Hampshire continued to have the nation's lowest unemployment rate—2.0 percent. Louisiana, at 10.5 percent, was the only state to have a rate in double digits. Three other states—New Mexico, Texas, and West Virginia had rates above 8 percent.

Cities

In comparison with the 25 selected central cities, the District of Columbia (with a June preliminary rate of 5.2 percent) was tied with Columbus, Ohio for the sixth lowest jobless rate. This was up one notch from the May standing. In June, the average unemployment rate of all 26 cities was 6.9 percent up from 6.5 percent in May. There were ten cities including the District of Columbia with rates below 6 percent. Baltimore's rate at 7.6 percent was up from the 6.9 percent reported in May. In June 1987, the Baltimore rate was 7.0 percent.

Detroit was the only city reporting a double digit unemployment rate at 10.6 percent. The next highest rate was 9.8 percent posted in New Orleans and 9.6 percent recorded in Gary. Since February, Boston, New York, and San Francisco have reported the lowest jobless rates of the selected cities. In June, the rates were 3.8

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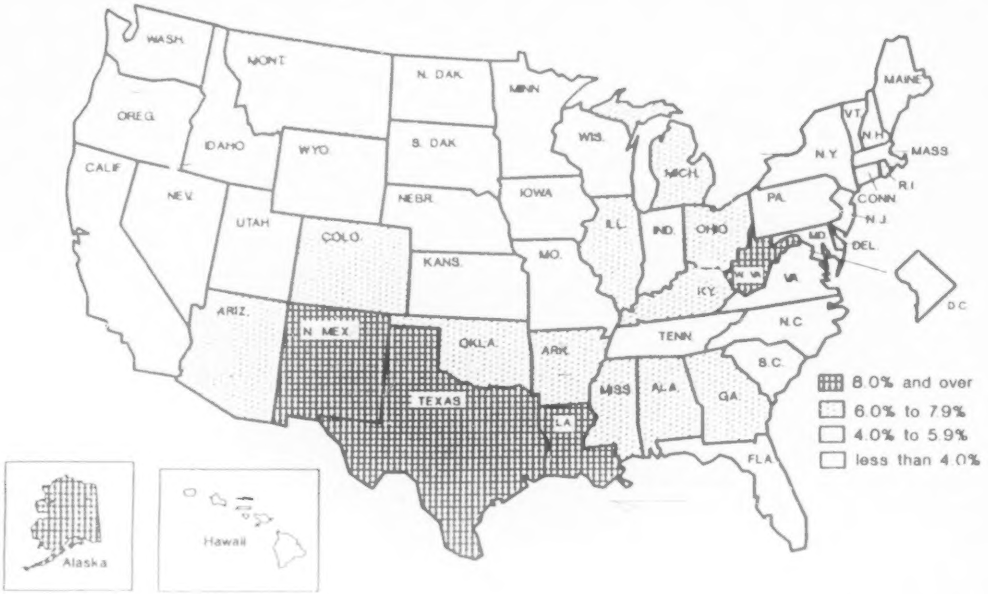
Unemployment Rates by State, June 1988


WASH.
MONT.
N. DAK.
MINN.
MAINE
OREG.
IDAHO
WYO.
S. DAK.
WIS.
VT.
N.H.
MASS.
N.Y.
MICH.
R.I.
CALIF.
NEV.
NEBR.
IOWA
PA.
CONN.
N.J.
UTAH
COLO.
ILL.
IND.
OHIO
MD.
DEL.
KANS.
MO.
W. VA.
VA.
KY.
D.C.
ARIZ.
N. MEX.
OKLA.
TENN.
N.C.
ARK.
S.C.
TEXAS
MISS.
ALA.
GA.
LA.
FLA.
Alaska
Hawaii
▦ 8.0% and over
▨ 6.0% to 7.9%
☐ 4.0% to 5.9%
☐ less than 4.0%

percent, 3.9 percent, and 4.6 percent, respectively. Salt Lake City posted a 4.9 percent jobless rate. Of the 26 selected central cities, twenty-two reported over-the-year declines, with the largest being posted by Gary (5.3 percent), followed by Houston (2.9 percent), Milwaukee (2.3 percent), and New York and Detroit (2.1 percent each). Both Boston and Baltimore reported a 0.6 percentage point over-the-year increase in joblessness.

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Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

	June	
	1988	1987
1. Boston, MA	3.8	3.2
2. New York, NY	3.9	6.0
3. San Francisco, CA	4.6	4.5
4. Salt Lake City, UT	4.9	6.4
5. Milwaukee, WI	5.1	7.4
6. Columbus, OH	5.2	6.1
7. District of Columbia	**5.2**	**6.3**
8. Buffalo, NY	5.6	6.6
9. Los Angeles, CA	5.7	6.4
10. Pittsburgh, PA	5.8	6.7
11. Miami, FL	6.2	7.0
12. Philadelphia, PA	6.8	7.0
13. Cincinnati, OH	7.1	8.0
14. Birmingham, AL	7.4	8.4
15. Dallas, TX	7.5	8.4
16. Baltimore, MD	7.6	7.0
17. Dayton, OH	7.8	9.5
18. Newark, NJ	7.9	9.0
19. St. Louis, MO	8.2	9.8
20. Alanta, GA	8.2	8.0
21. Houston, TX	8.2	11.1
22. Chicago, IL	8.3	8.9
23. Cleveland, OH	8.9	9.7
24. Gary, IN	9.6	14.9
25. New Orleans, LA	9.8	10.8
26. Detroit, MI	10.6	12.7

*Preliminary unemployment rates.

Unemployment Rates

Unemployment Insurance Activities July 1988

Claims for unemployment insurance benefits for former workers in the District of Columbia climbed to 3,310 in July 1988. This represents a 19 percent monthly increase from June 1988, and is primarily seasonal in nature. Effective with claims filed in July, a new base period for determining monetary benefits begins. Many claimants choose to wait until the change of the base period before filing for compensation because their base period for claims filed after July 1 has more earnings than the period for claims filed prior to July. The higher the earnings in a base period, the higher is the benefit entitlement. Claims filed in the month which begins a calendar quarter (and signals the beginning of a new base period) are usually higher than in other months. The July 1987 increase was 12 percent; and 21 percent, and 38 percent, respectively, in 1986 and 1985.

Other workload measures (weeks claimed and weeks compensated) dropped over the month—reflecting the overall downward trend in unemployment insurance activities. The total benefit outlay was also down from last month (-11 percent), and stood at $5.7 million this July.

The average weekly benefit amount paid in July was $187.64—less than half of a percent above last month. The July level is, as expected, higher than any month in the history of the program. The maximum weekly benefit amount, along with a higher scale of benefits, increased from $250 to $268, effective January 1988. Each month as exhaustees who were probably at the $250 maximum scale leave the program, and others enter on the $268 maximum scale, the average naturally rises. Added to that is the fact that the July entrants were at a higher base period and thus a slightly higher benefit level. The average is expected to increase gradually each month.

The outlay for benefits January through July this year is $43.2 million, at $183.13 per compensated week. At this point last year, the outlay was $46.4 million, averaging $176.80 per week. This is another indicator of the downward trend in activity. The higher average weekly payout did not offset the drop in weeks compensated, and thus the slump in total outlay. Since 1983, the unemployment rate has been steadily declining in the District of Columbia and the Metropolitan Area.

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Continued on page 16

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Selected Unemployment Insurance Benefit Statistics
(Regular Programs)
District of Columbia
July 1988

	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	% Change From June 1988	% Change From July 1987
State UI Program [a]					
Initial Claims Taken	3,309	2,752	3,352	+20.2	-1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	30,208	33,299	34,530	-9.3	-12.5
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	28,194	31,758	33,108	-11.2	-14.8
Total Benefits Paid	$5,241,693	$5,890,979	$5,787,672	-11.0	-9.4
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$185.92	$185.50	$174.81	+0.2	+6.4
Number of First Payments	1,729	1,468	2,069	+17.8	-16.4
Number of Final Payments	761	924	968	-17.6	-21.4
Total Beneficiaries	8,448	8,409	9,423	+0.5	-10.3
Federal Program [b]					
Initial Claims Taken	119	108	113	+10.2	+5.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	1,942	2,104	2,373	-7.7	-18.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	1,836	2,012	2,416	-8.7	-24.0
Total Benefits Paid	$390,964	$418,037	$486,938	-6.5	-19.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$212.94	$207.77	$201.55	+2.5	+5.7
Number of First Payments	115	113	115	+1.8	+0.0
Number of Final Payments	48	53	80	-9.4	-40.0
Total Beneficiaries	534	528	664	+1.1	-19.6
Ex-Servicepersons Program [c]					
Initial Claims Taken	41	51	49	-19.6	-16.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	469	551	520	-14.9	-9.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	383	482	434	-20.5	-11.8
Total Benefits Paid	$74,141	$92,584	$82,538	-19.9	-10.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.58	$192.08	$190.18	+0.8	+1.8
Number of First Payments	29	46	44	-37.0	-34.1
Number of Final Payments	18	27	37	-33.3	-51.4
Total Beneficiaries	123	143	142	-14.0	-13.4
Total—All Programs					
Initial Claims Taken	3,469	2,911	3,514	+19.2	-1.3
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	32,619	35,954	37,423	-9.3	-12.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	30,413	34,252	35,958	-11.2	-15.4
Total Benefits Paid	$5,706,798	$6,401,600	$6,357,148	-10.9	-10.2
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$187.64	$186.90	$176.79	+0.4	+6.1
Number of First Payments	1,873	1,627	2,228	+15.1	-15.9
Number of Final Payments	827	1,004	1,085	-17.6	-23.8
Total Beneficiaries	9,105	9,080	10,229	+0.3	-11.0

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a. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
b. Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).
c. No joint claims.

The Washington, D.C. Area Consumer Price Index

The Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) for the Washington, D.C. Metropolitan Statistical Area rose 0.5 percent during the 2 months ended in July to a level of 120.7 (1982-84=100). For the 12-month period ended in July, the CPI-U rose 3.9 percent.

The Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers (CPI-W) also rose 0.5 percent from May to July. The July level of 119.9 (1982-84=100) was 4.0 percent higher than the index in July 1987.

In July, the local CPI-U index rose only 0.5 point, while nationally the index rose almost a full point (0.9). The over-the-year changes were more equal, 3.9 points locally and 4.1 points nationally.

Locally, the May-July CPI-U index showed an increase in 5 of the 7 components with the largest increase in other goods and services, food and beverage, and housing—2.5 points, 2.2 points, and 2.0 points, respectively. The two decreases were substantial, apparel and upkeep down by 8.7 points and entertainment down by 4.2 points.

Comparing the local CPI-U with the U.S. city average over the two-month period, prices of food and beverage, housing, other goods and services, and energy tended to increase relatively faster locally. On the other hand, apparel and upkeep, transportation, medical care, and entertainment tended to increase relatively faster nationally.

Washington, D.C.
Area Consumer Price Index
(All Urban Consumers—CPI-U)[a]

		Percent Change	
Expenditure Category	July 1988	2 months Ago	Year Ago
All Items			
U.S.	118.5	+0.9	+4.1
Washington Area	120.7	+0.5	+3.9
Food & Beverage	120.5	+2.2	+5.3
Housing	124.7	+2.0	+5.0
Apparel & Upkeep	111.6	-8.7	-0.4
Transportation	107.9	+0.4	+0.7
Medical Care	137.9	+0.4	+7.5
Entertainment	122.1	-4.2	-1.2
Other Goods & Services	138.8	+2.5	+8.3
Special Index			
Energy[b]	**89.5**	**+6.7**	**-0.4**

a. 1982-84=100, except as noted.

b. June 1978=100

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; table prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Labor Market Information and Research Staff.

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Department of Employment Services

Hours and Earnings in Manufacturing

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of July 1988 fell $1.27. Average Weekly Hours declined 0.5 hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 11 cents.

In the Durable Goods sector, Electric Machinery, Equipment and Supplies registered a decrease in Weekly Earnings of $11.82 as Weekly Hours declined 1.2 hours due to less overtime being worked. Less overtime was also responsible for declines in Weekly Earnings of $10.11 and $6.71, respectively, in Stone, Clay and Glass Products and Other Durable Goods.

In the Non-Durable Goods sector, overtime being worked in other Non-Durable Goods and Printing and Publishing resulted in increases in Hourly Earnings of 32 and 19 cents, respectively. Reflecting the higher Hourly Earnings, Weekly Earnings in Other Non-Durable Goods rose $7.36 while in Printing and Publishing, Weekly Earnings increased $4.17.

Earnings of Production Workers in Manufacturing
Washington Metropolitan Area
July 1988

	Average Weekly Earnings			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987	July 1988	June 1988	July 1987
Total Manufacturing	444.09	445.36	413.40	39.3	39.8	39.0	11.30	11.19	10.60
Durable Goods	445.05	454.07	391.68	41.4	42.2	40.8	10.75	10.76	9.60
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	502.19	512.30	456.30	46.2	47.0	45.0	10.87	10.90	10.14
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	479.91	491.73	403.30	41.3	42.5	39.5	11.62	11.57	10.21
Other Durable Goods	408.22	414.93	364.99	40.1	40.6	40.6	10.18	10.22	8.99
Non-Durable Goods	442.93	438.88	432.00	37.6	37.9	37.5	11.78	11.58	11.52
Food & Kindred Products	430.73	433.74	450.76	38.7	38.9	38.2	11.13	11.15	11.80
Printing & Publishing	473.38	469.21	454.86	35.7	35.9	36.1	13.26	13.07	12.60
Other Non-Durable Goods	355.21	347.85	351.46	42.9	43.7	41.3	8.28	7.96	8.51
Total Production Workers		July '88 42,800			June '88 42,500			July '87 43,000	

Note: Data reflects Revision to 1987 Benchmark.

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